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Social Security Bulletin

November 1939

Special Articles

**Recipients Accepted for Aid to the Blind
in 1937-38**

**Children and Income in Urban
Single-Family Households**

**FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD
WASHINGTON, D. C.**

Volume 2

Number 11

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Social Security Bulletin

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SOCIAL SECURITY IN REVIEW

CONTINUED improvement in employment opportunities in many parts of the country was reflected in operations under the employment security program during September. Job placements through public employment offices continued to increase, reaching a total of more than 352,500. Private placements, which numbered more than 287,000 during September, again surpassed the total for any previous month; they were 13 percent above the level for the preceding month and 42 percent above that for September 1938. Meanwhile the active file of persons seeking jobs through public employment offices fell to less than 5.7 million by September 30, the lowest point since December 1937.

Both the amount of unemployment benefits paid and the number of initial claims received in the local offices of State unemployment compensation agencies during September declined by nearly a fourth from the totals for August. Benefit payments in September amounted to \$33.7 million, while initial claims received numbered less than 567,000.

The improvements in employment conditions which these data reflect were evident in all parts of the country. Increases in the number of private placements were reported for all but 9 of the States for which comparable data for August and September are available. Decreases in the amount of unemployment benefit payments were reported for 39 States, Alaska, and the District of Columbia, while 43 States, Alaska, and the District of Columbia reported declines in the number of initial claims for benefits.

A DECREASE of more than 6 percent was reported for September in the amount of obligations incurred from Federal, State, and local funds for payments to recipients of public assistance and earnings of persons employed on Federal work programs in the continental United States. The

September total of a little more than \$258.6 million was the lowest recorded for any month since February 1938. The decrease was accounted for almost entirely by reductions in earnings on work programs of the Work Projects Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps. Obligations incurred from State and local funds for general relief extended to cases again showed a slight increase, as did the amount of payments to recipients of the special types of public assistance. General relief and the special types of public assistance together accounted for a third of the total for the month, amounting to 14.9 and 18.5 percent, respectively, of the combined public-assistance payments and work-program earnings.

The estimated number of different households receiving public assistance and earnings under Federal work programs declined in September to the lowest point for any month since December 1937. The September total of more than 5.7 million households, comprising approximately 16.5 million individuals, was 4.9 percent below the total for the preceding month and 15.6 percent below that for September 1938. The decline in the number of households receiving aid during the month reflected to a large extent reduction in the number of persons employed on work programs of the Work Projects Administration.

OPERATIONS under the old-age and survivors insurance program during September continued to be directed toward the objective of preparation for inauguration of monthly benefit payments in 1940. Further progress was made in the development of procedures, regulations, and other plans preparatory to benefit-payment and claims operations. Nearly three-fourths of the lump-sum claims paid to workers reaching age 65 prior to August 10, 1939, had been reviewed by the end of September. This review is being conducted to

determine the possible rights to monthly benefits of individuals who have already received lump-sum payments under the program.

Posting of 1938 wage returns was brought to completion by the Accounting Operations Division of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance during September. The wage reports received by the Board included more than 189 million wage items for the calendar years 1937 and 1938. Each wage item represents the amount of taxable wages paid by an employer to a worker during one of the two reporting periods of 1937 or one of the four such periods of 1938. Employers' reports identify these amounts by the worker's name and account number. Posting of 1938 wage items was commenced late in May 1939, after reports for the entire calendar year, transmitted by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, had been assembled. Of the total of more than \$55 billion included in the reports for the two years, 98.8 percent had been allocated to the individual accounts of covered workers by October 31, 1939.

Slightly more than 500,000 employee accounts were established under the old-age and survivors insurance program during September, bringing the cumulative total of such accounts to nearly 46.2 million on September 30. Only 8,589 claims for lump-sum payments under the program, amounting to approximately \$793,300, were certified during the month. These were all claims for death payments, since claims for lump-sum payments at age 65 were discontinued on the adoption of the Social Security Act Amendments of 1939.

CLARIFICATION of the powers of the Social Security Board with respect to the withholding of grants to States for public-assistance programs was recommended recently by Paul V. McNutt, Administrator of the Federal Security Agency. In a statement explaining this recommendation, Mr. McNutt declared: "It is unfortunate that situations may be created which tend to penalize either the aged of a State or its taxpayers as a result of the improper administration by the State of public-assistance laws. It is true that if a State is required to bear the entire cost of the support of the aged for the month during which it is out of conformity with the law, the taxpayers of that State will be subjected to an additional burden. However, under existing law, I am convinced that

the Board does not have authority to grant them relief.

"In view of this situation, I should favor an amendment to the Social Security Act which would authorize the Board, in all cases where a State by reason of a lack of conformity to Federal standards is not entitled to the regular grant, to make such grants during the interim of non-conformity as it is convinced are necessary to match State funds properly expended.

"Such authority, however, should be limited to cases where the State has satisfied the Board that it is adopting measures previously approved by the Board to correct its administration and again bring it into conformity with law.

"In the event the State fails to present a program for remedying the defects or to comply with the schedule of reforms thus agreed upon, the Board should be authorized to terminate the interim grants. Unless some such provisions exist in the law it would be possible for a State to continue in nonconformity for an indefinite period, and when it eventually decided to conform to Federal standards, obtain in full all grants previously denied . . ."

MINIMUM standards for personnel merit systems in State programs of public assistance and employment security administered with the aid of Federal funds under the Social Security Act have been established by the Social Security Board and approved by the Administrator of the Federal Security Agency. To comply with the recent amendments to the act, public-assistance plans and unemployment compensation laws in States which receive Federal grants for these programs under the Social Security Act must include, after January 1, 1940, provision for the establishment and maintenance of personnel standards on a merit basis. The standards established by the Board represent the minimum requirements for compliance with the new provisions of the Social Security Act. The Board has requested State agencies to submit, by January 1, 1940, programs for their merit systems, showing the civil-service laws and rules and regulations in force in conformity with these standards, or minutes of official action adopting such standards and a schedule for implementing them by appropriate rules and regulations and for effecting their operation.

CHILDREN AND INCOME IN URBAN SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS

BARKEV S. SANDERS*

IN AN EARLIER article on the findings from the family composition study it was shown that, in urban families of specified size, household income decreases with an increase in the number of children under 16 years of age in the family.¹ The analysis of income in urban single-family households, on the other hand, shows that with increasing family size there is an increase in both the proportion on relief and the proportion in the highest income groups.² This variation may be explained largely by the fact that increased family size may mean a larger number of children or a larger number of adults. When the increase is caused by a large number of children under 16, it is associated with low income. In families with a large number of adults it is associated with higher income, partly because there is customarily more than one wage earner in such families or, if there is only one worker, his earnings are usually sufficient to make it unnecessary for the other adult members to be in the labor market.

The object of the present paper is to indicate the nature of the association between family income and number of children in urban single-family households. The term "child" as used in this article is limited to children under the age of 16.

While single-family households include 69 percent of all the individuals in the urban sample, they represent 76 percent of the child population. Consistent with this high relative proportion of children, a larger percentage (46 percent) of single-family households reported children as

compared with all families (36 percent). This excess, as shown in table 1, is largely attributable to husband-and-wife families,³ which have a greater representation in single-family households

Table 1.—Proportion of families with children under 16 in all urban families and in single-family households by family type

[Preliminary data subject to revision]

Type of family ¹	All families		Single-family households	
	Total number ²	Percent with children	Total number	Percent with children
All types.....	931,269	36.1	532,384	45.8
Husband and wife.....	554,164	51.0	415,235	54.0
Husband or wife, husband.....	63,586	10.0	20,295	13.2
Husband or wife, wife.....	176,825	19.8	67,906	25.1
Nonparent, male.....	62,764	9.0	13,464	.6
Nonparent, female.....	73,930	9.3	15,484	.8

¹ For definitions of types of families, see footnote 3 in text.

² Excludes 110 families with unknown number of children.

and also have a higher proportion of families with children in single-family households than in all households. The proportions reporting children were also relatively higher in one-spouse families in single-family households but very much lower in nonparent families. Since this article deals with more than three-fourths of the urban child population, and since there is no reason to believe that the per capita income in families with children in multi-family households is any larger than for those in single-family households,⁴ the income variations noted in this article may be regarded as typical of all urban families with children.

¹ The families studied are classified by 5 major types, as follows, according to the relationship of the members to the head: (1) *Husband-and-wife families*.—Families with both spouses, with or without unmarried children; (2) *Husband-or-wife families, husband*.—Families with only the male spouse, with or without unmarried children; (3) *Husband-or-wife families, wife*.—Families with only the female spouse, with or without unmarried children; (4) *Nonparent families, male*.—Families without either spouse, with an unmarried male as the head, with or without unmarried sisters and/or brothers; (5) *Nonparent families, female*.—Families without either spouse, with an unmarried female as the head, with or without unmarried sisters and/or brothers. The head of the family was determined as follows: In husband-and-wife families, the husband was always designated as the head; in one-spouse families, the spouse; and in nonparent families, the oldest person.

⁴ Sanders, Barkev S., and Kantor, Anne G., *ibid.*

*Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Health Studies. This article, the fifth in a series, is based on findings from the study of family composition in the United States, which utilizes data from schedules of the National Health Survey and is conducted as Work Projects Administration Project Nos. 365-31-3-5, 765-31-3-3, and 65-2-31-44 under the supervision of the Bureau of Research and Statistics. Data from the study are preliminary and subject to revision. For earlier articles, see the *Bulletin* for April, May, September, and October 1939.

¹ Falk, I. S., and Sanders, Barkev S., "The Economic Status of Urban Families and Children," *Social Security Bulletin*, Vol. 2, No. 5 (May 1939), pp. 25-34. For a description of the basis, purpose, and scope of the study of family composition and definitions of terms used in this article, see Sanders, Barkev S., "Family Composition in the United States," *Social Security Bulletin*, Vol. 2, No. 4 (April 1939), pp. 9-13.

² Sanders, Barkev S., and Kantor, Anne G., "Income of Urban Families and Individuals in Single-Family Households," *Social Security Bulletin*, Vol. 2, No. 9 (September 1939), pp. 25-36.

Income Distribution of Families With Specified Number of Children

The percentage distribution of families with specified number of children according to the income status of the family is shown in table 2. The percent of families on relief increases progressively with increasing number of children; for families without children the percent is only 12, for those with one child it rises to 15, for those with two children to 20, and it reaches a maximum of 59 for families with nine or more children. Families were classified as being on relief if any member was reported to have received relief at some time during the preceding 12 months.

The proportions among the nonrelief families with annual incomes of less than \$1,000 show some decline as the number of children increases. The decrease is sharpest in passing from families with no children to those with one child and is barely perceptible for families with two to five children; there is, nevertheless, a general downward trend. This negative association holds, with minor exceptions, for all the nonrelief groups, the relative rate of decrease being most rapid in the highest income categories. The table indicates a consistently negative association between income status and the number of children in the family.

If nonrelief families are analyzed independently of relief families, there is a definite increase in the proportion of families with a large number of children in the lowest income groups, while relatively larger proportions of families with no children, or with one or two children, are in the higher income groups.

Income of Families of Specified Size With Varying Number of Children

Table 3 indicates that when family size is held constant there is an even more striking negative association between economic status and number of children per family. For instance, in families of three persons without children, only 11 percent reported relief; in those with one child, 14 percent; and in those with two children, which invariably were broken families, i. e., having either or both parents missing, 50 percent reported relief. In families of four, 10 percent of those without children reported relief; 16 percent of those with one child reported relief, 18 percent of those with two children, and 62 percent of those with three. Table 3 is limited to families of three to seven persons, but the relationships shown in these families are repeated in families of all other sizes.

There is some tendency for the proportion of families on relief to rise with increasing number of children as family size increases. For instance, in families of four, less than 16 percent of those with one child reported receipt of relief, while in families of six more than 16 percent of those with one child reported relief. In four-person families with two children, less than 18 percent reported relief, and in six-person families with two children nearly 24 percent reported relief. This relationship does not always hold true for larger families. Furthermore, the proportion on relief for four-person families with three children is much higher than the proportion for families of five or six persons with three children. The latter apparent anomaly is accounted for by the fact that a four-

Table 2.—Number of urban single-family households by number of children under 16, and percentage distribution by income status
[Preliminary data subject to revision]

Number of children per family	Number of families ¹	Income status of family							
		All families	Relief families	Nonrelief families					
				Under \$1,000	\$1,000-1,499	\$1,500-1,999	\$2,000-2,999	\$3,000-4,999	\$5,000 and over
Total.....	519,801	100.0	16.6	29.1	23.3	15.9	10.4	3.5	1.2
No children.....	279,880	100.0	12.4	33.7	22.1	15.6	10.7	4.0	1.5
1 child.....	106,595	100.0	15.2	25.0	26.0	17.9	11.4	3.5	1.0
2 children.....	70,708	100.0	19.9	22.9	25.4	17.3	10.5	3.1	.9
3 children.....	33,517	100.0	28.1	22.7	23.6	14.5	8.2	2.1	.8
4 children.....	15,555	100.0	36.2	21.8	21.2	12.1	6.6	1.6	.5
5 children.....	7,458	100.0	43.4	21.4	19.0	9.5	5.2	1.2	.3
6 children.....	3,692	100.0	49.1	19.0	17.3	8.9	4.6	.7	.4
7 children.....	1,513	100.0	55.1	16.6	14.3	8.9	4.0	.9	.2
8 children.....	603	100.0	57.1	16.9	13.3	7.8	4.1	.8	.....
9 children and over.....	280	100.0	58.9	13.9	12.2	10.7	3.9	.....	.4

¹ Excludes 12,583 families with unknown income and/or number of children.

person family with three children is a broken family, while this is not generally the case with a family of five or more persons. By and large, broken families have the least favorable economic status. Among these families also the proportion reporting relief increases with increasing number of children; thus, in families of three persons with only one adult member (i. e., with two children), about 50 percent reported relief; in those of four 62 percent; in those of five 73 percent; in those of six 76 percent; and in those of seven 85 percent.

Families with a large number of children are concentrated in the relief and lowest nonrelief income groups, while the relative proportions of these families in the higher income groups are almost negligible. For example, in families of three persons with two children, nearly 86 percent reported relief or an income of less than \$1,000, while less than 1 percent reported incomes of \$3,000 or more. The corresponding percentages for three-person families without children are 34 and 8, respectively.

The contrast in income distribution between families with maximum number of children for the family size and those without children becomes more striking as family size increases. Although most marked in families with only one adult, the contrast is fairly pronounced between families with only two adults and those in which all members are adults, as indicated in the accompanying summary percentages. The increasing divergence with increased family size is clear.

Size of family and number of children	Percent of specified families with given income status	
	Relief and under \$1,000	\$3,000 and over
5 persons:		
No children.....	25	13
3 children.....	40	3
6 persons:		
No children.....	20	18
4 children.....	57	2
7 persons:		
No children.....	19	23
5 children.....	65	1

Table 3 reveals a tendency toward bifurcation

Table 3.—Number of urban single-family households by size of family and number of children under 16, and percentage distribution by income status
[Preliminary data subject to revision]

Size of family	Number of families	Income status of family							
		All families	Relief families	Nonrelief families					
				Under \$1,000	\$1,000-1,499	\$1,500-1,999	\$2,000-2,999	\$3,000-4,999	\$5,000 and over
3 persons.....	¹ 118,615	100.0	13.6	25.3	25.9	18.2	11.9	3.9	1.2
No children.....	42,867	100.0	10.9	23.3	24.1	19.4	14.5	5.7	2.1
1 child.....	72,858	100.0	13.7	26.1	27.7	18.1	10.7	2.9	.8
2 children.....	2,890	100.0	49.6	35.9	8.6	3.9	1.3	.6	.1
4 persons.....	² 89,163	100.0	16.2	21.4	25.2	18.6	12.8	4.4	1.4
No children.....	20,240	100.0	10.1	16.9	22.8	21.3	18.2	7.9	2.8
1 child.....	15,480	100.0	15.6	21.1	24.2	19.0	13.8	4.6	1.7
2 children.....	52,004	100.0	17.5	23.1	26.9	18.0	10.6	3.0	.9
3 children.....	1,438	100.0	61.7	28.6	6.5	2.1	.8	.2	.1
4 children.....	1	100.0	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
5 persons.....	⁴ 48,502	100.0	21.5	21.0	23.8	17.1	11.1	4.1	1.4
No children.....	7,433	100.0	10.4	14.6	21.2	21.6	19.2	9.9	3.1
1 child.....	8,447	100.0	16.0	18.4	24.7	20.2	13.9	5.0	1.8
2 children.....	8,194	100.0	21.9	21.7	23.5	17.4	10.7	3.5	1.3
3 children.....	23,805	100.0	25.5	23.6	25.0	14.9	8.1	2.2	.7
4 children.....	623	100.0	72.7	19.1	5.3	2.1	.6	.2	-----
6 persons.....	⁵ 25,313	100.0	27.1	20.1	22.0	15.5	10.4	3.7	1.2
No children.....	2,440	100.0	9.6	10.8	19.4	20.8	21.5	12.6	5.3
1 child.....	3,467	100.0	16.3	15.5	22.9	21.0	16.3	6.3	1.7
2 children.....	4,526	100.0	23.5	20.0	22.9	17.8	11.2	3.8	.8
3 children.....	4,005	100.0	30.2	21.4	22.3	14.7	8.4	2.1	.9
4 children.....	10,578	100.0	33.7	23.3	22.4	12.2	6.5	1.4	.5
5 children.....	297	100.0	75.8	16.8	3.7	2.4	1.0	.3	-----
7 persons.....	⁶ 13,345	100.0	32.2	19.5	21.1	13.6	9.3	3.2	1.1
No children.....	763	100.0	8.4	10.6	14.4	20.3	23.1	15.9	7.3
1 child.....	1,206	100.0	15.3	13.4	21.8	20.7	17.3	8.8	2.7
2 children.....	1,909	100.0	23.2	16.9	23.9	17.9	12.9	3.9	1.3
3 children.....	2,442	100.0	30.8	19.0	22.9	15.4	9.4	1.8	.7
4 children.....	2,098	100.0	37.7	19.8	21.7	12.2	6.5	1.8	.3
5 children.....	4,759	100.0	41.0	23.8	20.1	9.0	5.1	.9	.1
6 children.....	108	100.0	85.2	10.2	3.7	.9	-----	-----	-----

¹ Excludes 2,996 families with unknown income and/or number of children.
² Excludes 2,323 families with unknown income and/or number of children.
³ Not computed, because base is less than 25.

⁴ Excludes 1,284 families with unknown income and/or number of children.
⁵ Excludes 661 families with unknown income and/or number of children.
⁶ Excludes 349 families with unknown income and/or number of children.

in the economic status of families with one or two children as family size increases; simultaneous with increasing proportions on relief there is an increase in the relative proportions of these families in the highest income groups.

Variation of Income in Families by Type, Size, and Number of Children

The variation of income among families of specified size and with varying number of children, by family type, is shown in tables 4 and 5. These tables are limited to families of three to seven persons, but the relationships and trends found for these families are typical of families of other sizes.

In husband-and-wife families of a given size, there is an increase in the proportion of families on relief as the number of children increases. This is true even among families of three persons, in which 10 percent of the families without a child reported relief, while in those with one child 13 percent reported relief. As family size increases, this rate of increase is accelerated.

Comparison of families by income categories in the nonrelief brackets shows that with increasing

number of children there is, in general, a progressive increase in the proportion of families in the lowest income groups. With increasing family size the proportion of families in the higher income groups increases in families with no children, while the opposite relationship exists among those families for which increased size means more children.

Husband-and-wife families without children show a decreasing relative proportion on relief with increased family size. In families with children the reverse tendency is more often prevalent; with increasing family size the proportion on relief tends to increase, at least in families of intermediate size. A similar rise is observed in the relative proportions of families reporting incomes of \$3,000 and over. The increase in the proportion reporting relief associated with presence of children is relatively most marked in passing from families with no children to those with one child, and the rate of increase with additional number of children decreases progressively; however, the absolute differences increase progressively.

Among one-spouse families with the husband as

Table 4.—Number of urban husband-and-wife single-family households by size of family and number of children under 16, and percentage distribution by income status

[Preliminary data subject to revision]

Size of family and number of children	Number of families	Income status of family							
		All families	Relief families	Nonrelief families					
				Under \$1,000	\$1,000-1,499	\$1,500-1,999	\$2,000-2,999	\$3,000-4,999	\$5,000 and over
3 persons	1103,250	100.0	12.0	24.6	26.8	19.0	12.3	4.0	1.3
No children.....	32,886	100.0	10.2	22.3	23.9	20.1	15.0	6.2	2.3
1 child.....	70,368	100.0	12.9	25.8	28.1	18.4	11.0	3.0	.8
4 persons	81,376	100.0	14.8	21.1	25.9	19.2	13.1	4.4	1.5
No children.....	16,515	100.0	9.8	16.3	22.9	21.6	18.5	8.1	2.8
1 child.....	13,943	100.0	13.7	20.2	24.6	19.9	14.8	5.0	1.8
2 children.....	50,917	100.0	15.8	22.9	27.2	18.3	10.8	3.1	.9
5 persons	44,657	100.0	20.1	21.0	24.5	17.5	11.3	4.0	1.4
No children.....	6,143	100.0	10.4	14.7	21.4	21.6	19.4	9.3	3.2
1 child.....	7,713	100.0	14.8	17.9	24.8	20.8	14.5	5.3	1.9
2 children.....	7,468	100.0	19.6	21.2	24.3	18.3	11.4	3.8	1.4
3 children.....	23,313	100.0	24.7	23.7	25.3	15.1	8.2	2.2	.8
6 persons	23,370	100.0	25.9	20.1	22.7	15.9	10.6	3.7	1.1
No children.....	2,028	100.0	9.2	10.4	19.7	21.0	22.3	12.8	4.6
1 child.....	3,146	100.0	15.7	15.2	22.9	21.3	16.7	6.5	1.7
2 children.....	4,169	100.0	21.9	19.7	23.5	18.2	11.6	4.0	.9
3 children.....	3,662	100.0	28.0	21.1	23.3	15.6	8.9	2.3	.8
4 children.....	10,365	100.0	33.0	23.3	22.7	12.4	6.6	1.5	.5
7 persons	12,391	100.0	31.2	19.6	21.5	13.9	9.4	3.3	1.1
No children.....	637	100.0	8.2	10.7	12.1	21.8	22.4	16.6	8.2
1 child.....	1,091	100.0	15.2	13.1	21.3	20.7	17.6	9.4	2.7
2 children.....	1,803	100.0	22.2	17.0	24.3	18.1	13.1	4.0	1.3
3 children.....	2,275	100.0	29.6	19.0	23.6	15.7	9.5	1.9	.7
4 children.....	1,937	100.0	35.9	19.6	22.4	13.0	6.8	1.9	.4
5 children.....	4,648	100.0	40.4	23.8	20.5	9.1	5.2	.9	.1

¹ Excludes 2,473 families with unknown income and/or number of children and includes 5 families with 2 children.

² Excludes 2,083 families with unknown income and/or number of children and includes 1 family with 3 children.

³ Excludes 1,152 families with unknown income and/or number of children.

⁴ Excludes 603 families with unknown income and/or number of children.

⁵ Excludes 318 families with unknown income and/or number of children.

head, similar variations are observed, except that the comparative differences between families without children and those with maximum number of children are much larger than the differences observed in the husband-and-wife families. For instance, in families of three without children, 13 percent reported relief, as compared with 30 percent for three-person families with one child and 44 for those with two children. It is also evident that there is a concentration of families with a large

number of children in the lowest income groups, and a relatively low proportion of these families in the highest income groups. For instance, among families of three without children, 8 percent reported incomes of \$3,000 and over; the corresponding percent for families with two children was less than 2. In this type of family the decrease, with increasing size, in the relative proportion of families reporting relief is frequently observed both in families with and in those without children.

Table 5.—Number of urban husband-or-wife single-family households by size of family and number of children under 16, and percentage distribution by income status

[Preliminary data subject to revision]

Size of family and number of children	Number of families	Income status of family							
		All families	Relief families	Nonrelief families					
				Under \$1,000	\$1,000-1,499	\$1,500-1,999	\$2,000-2,999	\$3,000-4,999	\$5,000 and over
Husband or wife, husband									
3 persons.....	12,154	100.0	20.1	23.4	22.7	16.9	10.8	4.7	1.4
No children.....	1,510	100.0	13.4	23.0	24.1	18.2	13.4	6.2	1.7
1 child.....	385	100.0	29.9	25.2	21.8	15.6	5.7	1.0	.8
2 children.....	259	100.0	44.0	23.5	16.2	11.6	3.1	1.2	.4
4 persons.....	1,106	100.0	21.6	19.1	21.1	16.5	13.7	5.7	2.3
No children.....	624	100.0	9.9	17.0	20.7	20.0	19.9	8.7	3.8
1 child.....	255	100.0	26.7	19.6	22.3	15.7	10.6	4.7	.4
2 children.....	176	100.0	38.6	18.8	22.7	12.0	5.7	1.1	1.1
3 children.....	141	100.0	42.6	28.4	18.4	8.5	2.1		
5 persons.....	700	100.0	25.7	16.4	21.4	17.6	11.3	6.2	1.4
No children.....	272	100.0	9.6	12.9	19.5	22.4	18.7	13.2	3.7
1 child.....	155	100.0	28.4	13.5	24.5	18.1	12.9	2.6	
2 children.....	139	100.0	31.7	22.3	23.0	18.0	3.6	1.4	
3 children.....	83	100.0	42.2	22.9	21.7	8.4	3.6	1.2	
4 children.....	60	100.0	55.0	16.6	18.3	6.7	1.7	1.7	
6 persons.....	338	100.0	32.0	16.6	16.0	15.7	11.8	4.1	3.8
No children.....	86	100.0	11.6	16.3	19.8	16.3	16.3	9.3	10.4
1 child.....	64	100.0	23.4	10.9	17.2	23.5	18.8	3.1	3.1
2 children.....	63	100.0	41.3	14.3	9.5	17.5	11.1	6.3	
3 children.....	64	100.0	37.5	20.3	20.3	12.5	6.3		3.1
4 children.....	30	100.0	60.0	20.0	10.0	6.7	3.3		
5 children.....	31	100.0	48.4	22.6	12.9	9.7	6.4		
Husband or wife, wife									
3 persons.....	11,917	100.0	26.4	31.5	19.6	11.9	7.7	2.3	0.6
No children.....	7,217	100.0	14.5	27.6	25.1	16.8	11.7	3.4	.9
1 child.....	2,078	100.0	37.5	38.0	15.4	6.4	2.2	.4	.1
2 children.....	2,622	100.0	50.2	37.1	7.9	3.1	1.1	.5	.1
4 persons.....	6,154	100.0	33.9	26.0	16.9	11.3	8.2	2.8	1.0
No children.....	2,705	100.0	12.8	20.5	23.2	19.5	16.2	5.9	1.9
1 child.....	1,256	100.0	34.9	30.5	19.9	10.0	3.6	.7	.5
2 children.....	898	100.0	52.8	32.5	10.7	2.7	1.2		.1
3 children.....	1,295	100.0	63.8	28.6	5.3	1.5	.6	.2	.1
5 persons.....	3,001	100.0	41.8	21.3	14.5	10.1	7.4	4.2	.7
No children.....	910	100.0	11.4	15.6	20.5	19.8	17.7	13.1	1.9
1 child.....	562	100.0	29.7	26.2	23.5	12.4	7.1	.7	.4
2 children.....	559	100.0	51.5	27.2	12.7	5.5	2.7	.2	.2
3 children.....	407	100.0	67.6	22.1	5.9	3.0	.7	.7	
4 children.....	563	100.0	74.6	19.4	3.9	1.6	.5		
6 persons.....	1,500	100.0	45.4	20.2	13.1	9.9	6.6	3.3	1.5
No children.....	299	100.0	12.7	11.7	18.0	20.1	18.4	12.4	6.7
1 child.....	252	100.0	21.4	20.6	23.8	17.5	11.9	4.0	.8
2 children.....	289	100.0	42.6	23.9	16.9	11.1	4.8	.7	
3 children.....	275	100.0	57.5	26.2	10.2	4.3	.7	.7	.4
4 children.....	179	100.0	69.8	24.6	3.9	1.1	.6		
5 children.....	266	100.0	78.9	16.2	2.6	1.5	.4	.4	

¹ Excludes 85 families with unknown income and/or number of children.

² Excludes 43 families with unknown income and/or number of children.

³ Excludes 33 families with unknown income and/or number of children.

⁴ Excludes 18 families with unknown income and/or number of children.

⁵ Excludes 358 families with unknown income and/or number of children.

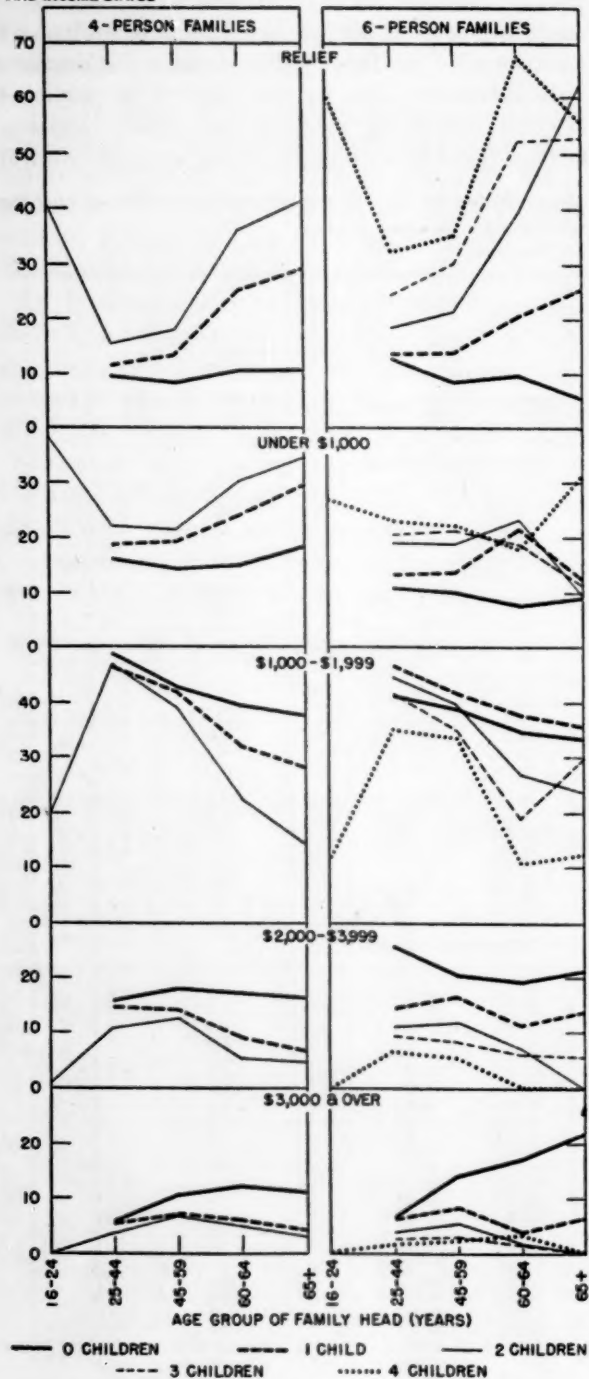
⁶ Excludes 187 families with unknown income and/or number of children.

⁷ Excludes 91 families with unknown income and/or number of children.

⁸ Excludes 38 families with unknown income and/or number of children.

Chart I.—Percentage distribution of urban husband-and-wife single-family households of 4 and 6 persons with specified age of head and number of children under 16, by income status

PERCENT OF INCOME
AND INCOME STATUS



For one-spouse families with the wife as the head, the relationships are similar to those observed for husband-and-wife families and one-spouse families with a male head, but the intensity of the negative association between income and number of children in the family is more pronounced. Thus, in families of three without children, 15 percent reported relief, while the corresponding percentage for families with one child was 38, and for those with two children, 50.

No separate tabulations have been shown for nonparent families, since a negligible proportion of these families have children.

These analyses of the relative distribution of families in different income categories indicate that where increasing family size means an increase in the number of children there is a marked negative association between income and family size. This holds true invariably in all family types, the negative association being relatively most marked in one-spouse families with a female head.

Income of Families Differentiated by Age of Family Head and Number of Children

In an earlier article of this series it was demonstrated that there is a definite association, for families of specified size, between family income and the age of the head of the family.⁴ It was assumed that this association was brought about in part by the relationship between the proportion of children and adults in families of specified size with specified age of head. It is therefore of interest to determine whether there is any association between income and the age of the family head for families of specified size and number of children.

In broad outline, the nature of this relationship in husband-and-wife families is demonstrated in chart I. The vertical scale on the chart shows the percentage of families of specified size, with specified number of children, in each income bracket. The horizontal scale shows the age of the family head. It will be observed that for relief families the curves are, on the whole, U-shaped, except where there are no families with heads under 25 years of age. In the income group of less than \$1,000, the U-shape is still apparent, though not

⁴ Sanders, Barkev S., and Kantor, Anne G., *ibid.*

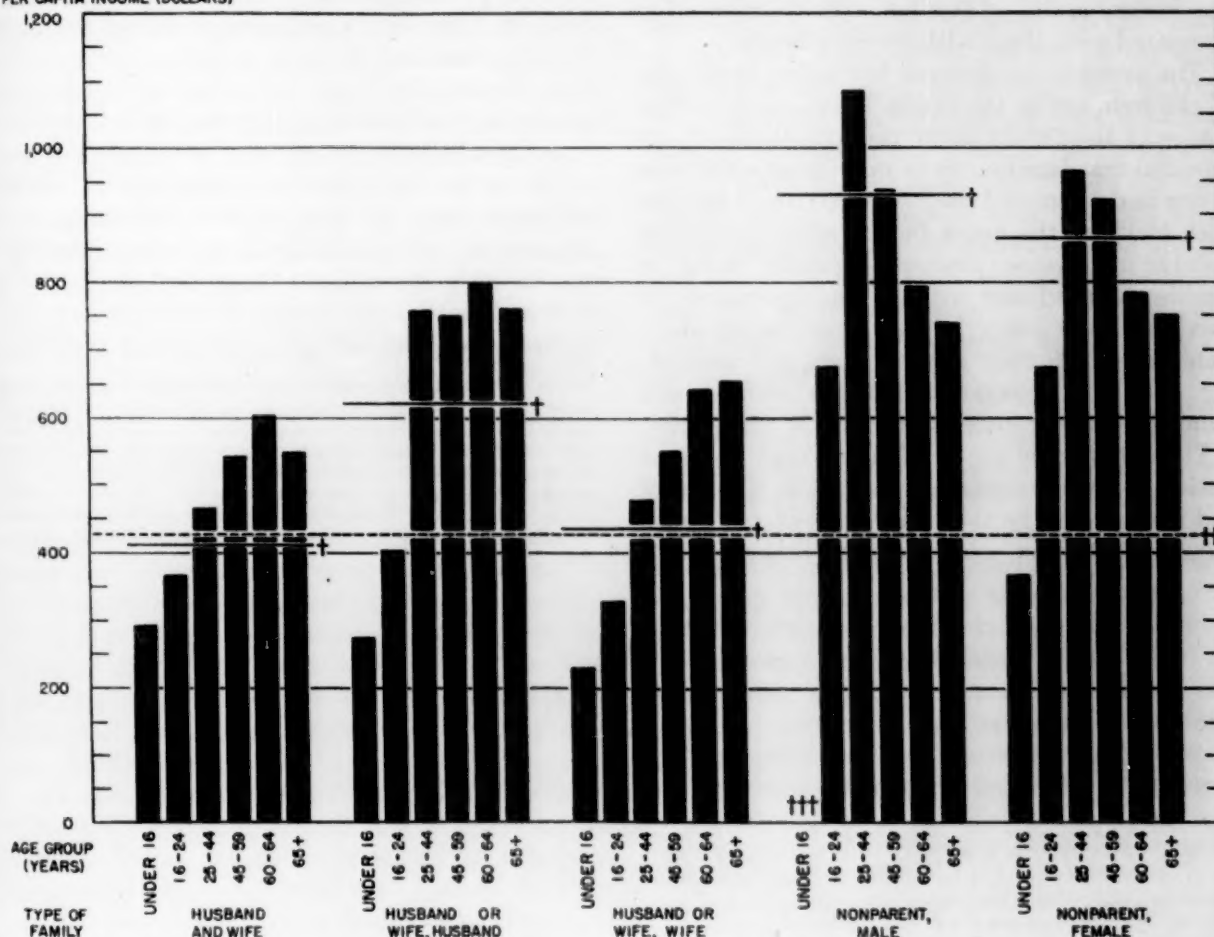
as pronounced. In the income groups \$1,000-\$1,999, the curves take a definite inverted U-shape; they are relatively horizontal in the income group \$2,000-\$2,999 and show some upward tendency in the highest income group.

The chart indicates that a relatively large proportion of families with heads under the age of 25 and over age 60, and a low proportion of those with heads in the intermediate ages, reported relief. To a lesser extent this is also true of families with incomes of less than \$1,000. The inverted U-curves indicate a relatively low proportion of families headed by younger and older persons in the intermediate income groups, especially for families with children. The proportions of families in the income group \$2,000-\$2,999

show a slight decrease with advancing age of head. Finally, in the highest income group the curve shows some upward tendency, especially for families without children, indicating that at least up to age 60 the proportion of families in this highest income group tends to increase with increasing age of the head of the family. In other words, families headed by younger and by older persons are economically least favored, and this is especially true for large families. Those with heads in the intermediate ages are relatively most favored, and this relationship holds true generally even when family size and number of children are held constant. The pattern of relationship indicated in chart I depicts, in a measure, the relationship for other family types also, except that the asso-

Chart II.—Per capita income by type of family and age of individuals in urban single-family households

PER CAPITA INCOME (DOLLARS)



†Represents per capita income irrespective of age in each family type.

††Represents per capita income irrespective of age and family type.

†††Not estimated, because too few individuals.

Table 6.—Per capita income by age of individuals in all urban single-family households of specified type

[Preliminary data subject to revision]

Type of family	Age groups (years)						
	All ages	Under 16	16-24	25-44	45-59	60-64	65 and over
All types.....	\$431	\$287	\$371	\$486	\$564	\$627	\$801
Husband and wife.....	414	291	366	467	541	605	550
Husband or wife, husband.....	626	276	402	759	750	800	760
Husband or wife, wife.....	434	230	328	481	552	643	655
Nonparent, male.....	940	(1)	677	1,084	937	794	741
Nonparent, female.....	868	368	677	965	923	783	751

¹ Not estimated, because too few individuals.

ciation in relation to age of head tends to be more marked in one-spouse families with a female head than in husband-and-wife families. In these families there is a more definitive improvement in the income status of families with older heads as compared with those with younger heads.

The associations observed in relation to number of children, age of the family head, and economic status of the family favor the hypothesis of differential marriage and birth rates as an additional factor in determining the income status of families with children, the major factor being the smaller number of income producers usually found in families of fixed size with increasing number of children. The latter inference will be substantiated more definitely in subsequent articles dealing with the association between income and number of supplementary workers in the family.

The net effect of the consistently negative association between presence of children in the family and income may be shown in terms of per capita income of children compared with that of adults

in different age groups.⁶ These results are summarized in table 6 and chart II. They indicate that per capita incomes of children are markedly lower than those of adults in specified age groups, and irrespective of family type they constitute less than half the per capita incomes received by persons aged 60 and over.

It is important to observe that the per capita figures fail to differentiate families with many children from those with one or two. If such a differentiation were made, the per capita income of a large proportion of children would be in still sharper contrast to the larger per capita incomes of older persons. It should be observed that the per capita income given for children is also the per capita income of the other individuals in families with children, since there was no way of determining what portion of the family income was used to provide for the needs of children. Therefore, in these figures adjustment cannot be made for the fact that the cost of living is materially less for children than for adults, as is generally assumed in cost-of-living studies, or for the fact that there is an economy made possible in the cost of living per individual in large families, which are more likely to have children. Even if some adjustment were made for these factors, the conclusion to be drawn from the present study would still be that, by and large, children are economically the least favored group in our population.

⁶ The per capita income estimates were obtained by a weighted average of the estimates of nonrelief and relief per capita income of individuals of specified age in families of specified size. The per capita estimates for nonrelief were obtained by constructing frequency curves giving the distribution of income for individuals of specified age in families of specified size. This gave the mean income, which was divided by the size of the family to obtain the per capita income. For an explanation of the per capita estimates of individuals from relief families see Sanders, Barkev S., and Kantor, Anne G., *ibid.*

RECIPIENTS ACCEPTED FOR AID TO THE BLIND IN 1937-38

Analysis of Grants, Assistance and Employment Status, and Arrangements for Education

JOHN M. LYNCH AND ELIZABETH S. SCHUMACHER *

ANNUAL REPORTS submitted to the Social Security Board by States with approved plans for aid to the blind supply information concerning the grants initially approved for recipients accepted during the year and the social and economic characteristics of the individuals granted aid. Analysis of the data reported by 39 States¹ for the fiscal year 1937-38 provides a picture of 18,600 recipients in terms of the amount and distribution of the grants they were to receive, their previous assistance status, other assistance to be received simultaneously in the same household, employment status, and arrangements for education.

In addition to the 39 States with approved plans at the end of 1937-38, Pennsylvania also submitted data for the year. In view of the fact that Pennsylvania administered its program for aid to the blind under an approved plan only for the first half of the period, data for that State are excluded from all aggregates but are shown in tables and charts presenting information for the individual States.

Representativeness of Data

The 18,600 recipients accepted during 1937-38 represent less than half the total number of persons aided during the year in the 39 States. As of June 30, 1938, there were 39,500 persons receiving aid in this group of States. The total number assisted during the year is somewhat higher than the number on the rolls on June 30, because of the fact that some persons received aid during only part of the period.

In the aggregate data for recipients accepted during 1937-38 for all States combined, the several States are not represented in the same proportions as in the total case load at the close of the year. For the 39 States as a group the ratio of blind persons accepted during the year

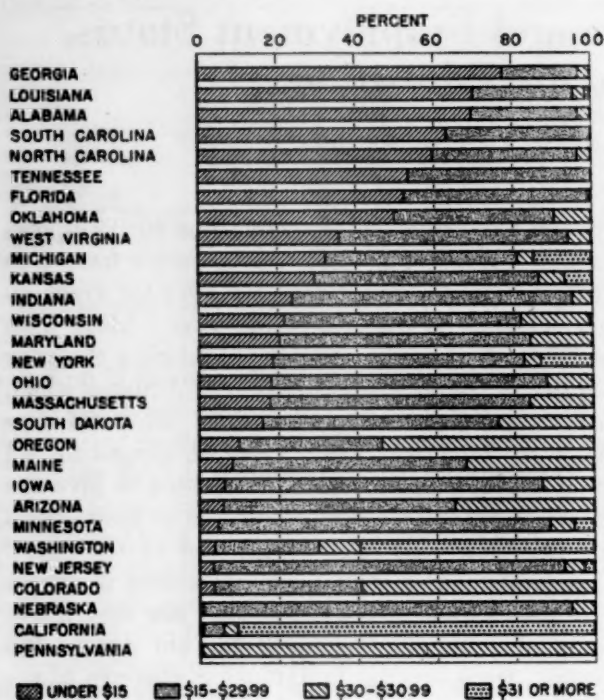
to the number on the rolls on June 30, 1938, was about 1 to 2. The State ratios varied from 1 to 11 persons accepted during the year for every 10 on the rolls at the end of the year. More than a third of all recipients accepted during the year in the 39 States were approved in 5 States which accounted for only a seventh of the total case load on June 30, 1938. Data on grants for all States as a group have been adjusted to give the States representation in proportion to their shares of the total case load at the end of the year.² Aggregates other than those pertaining to grants are unadjusted and consequently are descriptive only of recipients approved for aid during the year. Data for the individual States are unadjusted in all instances. Only the 29 States accepting more than 100 persons during the year are shown in the tables and charts presenting data for individual States. In the remaining States the number approved was too small to permit significant analysis.

Inferences concerning the entire case load in a particular State should be made only after the data about recipients accepted during the year have been tested for representativeness. The characteristics of blind persons accepted within a specified period may reflect the influence of eligibility requirements or administrative policies which have since been changed. For example, a State may have established the policy of first considering applicants currently receiving other types of assistance. Under these circumstances the proportion of recipients receiving assistance at the time of investigation would tend to be relatively high in the initial stages of operation and to decline as the program developed. Another

¹ For each State the number of grants in each dollar interval was computed as a percentage of the total number of grants approved. These percentages were applied to the total number of persons receiving assistance as of June 30, 1938. The resulting data for the several States were then added together to obtain the distribution of grants by dollar intervals for the 39 States as a group.

*Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Public Assistance Research.
¹ "State" is used to include the District of Columbia and Hawaii.

Chart I.—Aid to the blind: Distribution of monthly grants initially approved for recipients accepted during the fiscal year 1937-38, in selected States with plans approved by the Social Security Board



possible source of bias is found in the method of compiling social data about recipients of aid to the blind. Information is recorded at the time of investigation and is not revised on the statistical record to take into account subsequent changes. Nevertheless this information supplies a true picture of recipients at the time they were approved for assistance.

Determination of Grants

Grants for aid are determined by the States, or by their local subdivisions with State supervision, under the provisions of their approved plans. In some States the amount of assistance is intended to supply the budget deficit of the recipient. Under this method of grant determination a standard budget is used to compute the cost of essential items such as food, clothing, rent, and fuel. From the total thus obtained is deducted any income the individual may have; the remainder represents his budget deficit. Even in States using this method, however, the budget deficit may not generally be met because of a shortage of available funds or statutory limitations on the

amount of grant. In a few States the monthly amount of assistance is determined by subtracting other income available to the recipient from a flat amount rather than from the sum required to satisfy his individual needs.

Distribution of Grants

On the basis of the data on grants approved in 1937-38, it is estimated that 27 percent of the persons on the rolls at the end of this period in the 39 States with approved plans were receiving monthly payments of less than \$15; 47 percent were receiving between \$15 and \$29, 10 percent were receiving \$30, and 16 percent more than \$30. Most of the grants of more than \$30 were concentrated in California, where unusually high payments are made to a large number of recipients. A distribution for all States except California indicated that only 4 percent of the grants were in excess of \$30.

Striking differences in State patterns underlie the grant distribution for all States combined. In chart I the 29 States approving more than 100 persons for aid in 1937-38 are ranked according to the proportion of grants approved for less than \$15. More detailed distributions for these States are shown in table 1. In Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee at least half the grants were less than \$15, and all States had some payments of less than this amount. For a majority of the States, however, one-half or more of the grants fell between \$15 and \$29. All States except South Carolina and Tennessee approved some grants for \$30; assistance is limited to \$25 a month in Tennessee and \$300 a year in South Carolina. The proportion of \$30 grants is especially significant because Federal contributions are limited by the Social Security Act to one-half of individual assistance payments up to \$30 a month.³

In Pennsylvania practically all grants were approved for this amount. In Arizona, Colorado, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Oregon, South Dakota, and Wisconsin the proportion of \$30 grants ranged from 16 to 59 percent; all these States limit monthly payments by law to the \$30 maximum in which the Federal Government participates. It seems likely that a considerable number of the grants in this group of States would

³ The Social Security Act was amended on Aug. 10, 1939, to increase Federal participation to one-half of individual payments up to a limit of \$40, effective Jan. 1, 1940.

have been higher in the absence of statutory limitations on the amount of grant.

Nine of the States shown in table 1 approved grants of \$31 or more, but the proportion of such grants exceeded 10 percent only in California, Michigan, New York, and Washington. In California 91 percent of the recipients accepted during the year were approved for grants of \$31 or more, and in Washington 60 percent were to receive payments of this level. In California grants are determined by subtracting available income from a flat amount of \$50, and in Washington income, resources, and assistance must total not less than \$40.

The marked contrast between different types of State distributions is revealed most clearly by

chart II, which presents distributions by dollar intervals for all States combined and for 6 selected States. The distributions for New York and Michigan resemble a normal curve; they are characterized by a gradual increase in the number of grants until the modal classes are reached, and a gradual decline in the higher brackets. Neither of these States had a statutory limitation on the amount of grant allowable. On the other hand, the heavy concentration of grants at \$30 in Arizona is illustrative of the distributions in a number of States limiting monthly payments to this amount. In Georgia almost four-fifths of the grants were between \$5 and \$14, while in California 73 percent of the recipients accepted were to receive the \$50 maximum specified in

Table 1.—Aid to the blind: Percentage distribution of monthly grants initially approved for recipients accepted during the fiscal year 1937-38, in all States with plans approved by the Social Security Board and in selected States

Region and State	Number	Percentage distribution									
		Less than \$5.00	\$5.00-9.99	\$10.00-14.99	\$15.00-19.99	\$20.00-24.99	\$25.00-29.99	\$30.00-34.99			\$35.00 or more
								Total	\$30.00-30.99	\$31.00-34.99	
All States ¹	18,550	0.1	7.8	18.7	19.4	16.9	11.0	11.2	9.7	1.5	14.9
Region I:											
Maine	252		1.6	6.7	21.8	20.6	17.1	32.2	32.2		
Massachusetts	307		.3	17.6	20.2	31.0	14.3	16.6	16.6		
Region II:											
New York	1,070		5.6	13.2	20.6	26.2	16.9	13.1	3.7	9.4	4.4
Region III:											
New Jersey	142			3.5	21.8	24.7	42.3	4.9	4.9		2.8
Pennsylvania ²	2,460	(³)				.2	.2	99.6	99.6		
Region IV:											
Maryland	144		4.2	16.0	21.5	32.6	9.7	16.0	16.0		
North Carolina	2,234	.2	16.1	43.5	23.6	9.8	3.2	3.6	3.6		
West Virginia	215		7.9	27.9	34.0	17.7	6.5	6.0	6.0		
Region V:											
Michigan	267	.4	11.2	20.6	22.8	15.0	10.9	6.4	4.1	2.3	12.7
Ohio	747		2.0	16.1	28.6	29.5	11.9	11.9	11.9		
Region VI:											
Indiana	744	.1	3.1	20.4	30.1	24.9	15.3	6.1	6.1		
Wisconsin	264		3.0	18.6	26.5	20.4	12.9	18.2	17.8	.4	.4
Region VII:											
Alabama	310	.3	31.0	38.4	18.5	8.7	2.6	3.5	3.5		
Florida	1,523		9.6	42.4	31.3	11.8	3.8	1.1	1.1		
Georgia	1,163	1.0	44.5	32.2	11.7	5.2	2.4	3.0	3.0		
South Carolina	947		23.7	39.5	19.3	8.8	8.7				
Tennessee	1,255		9.6	43.7	27.5	12.7	6.5				
Region VIII:											
Iowa	1,219	.1	2.0	4.2	18.0	37.5	24.9	13.3	13.3		
Minnesota	209		1.9	2.9	22.5	22.9	38.3	8.6	6.2	2.4	2.9
Nebraska	142		.7		58.5	20.4	14.1	6.3	6.3		
South Dakota	167		1.8	14.4	28.7	22.2	8.4	24.5	24.5		
Region IX:											
Kansas	834	.1	8.4	20.9	22.8	19.2	14.5	9.0	6.7	2.3	5.1
Oklahoma	820	.4	15.5	33.9	18.6	12.6	9.3	9.7	9.7		
Region X:											
Louisiana	690	2.2	31.3	36.5	14.0	8.6	3.0	3.8	2.8	1.0	.6
Region XI:											
Arizona	166			6.0	13.9	24.7	19.9	35.5	35.5		
Colorado	120		.8	2.5	6.7	12.5	18.3	59.2	59.2		
Region XII:											
California	1,523	.1	.1	.3	.4	1.9	2.9	5.1	3.8	1.6	89.2
Oregon	110		3.6	6.4	10.0	19.1	7.3	53.6	53.6		
Washington	386		.3	3.4	3.1	11.4	11.9	24.6	10.4	14.2	45.3

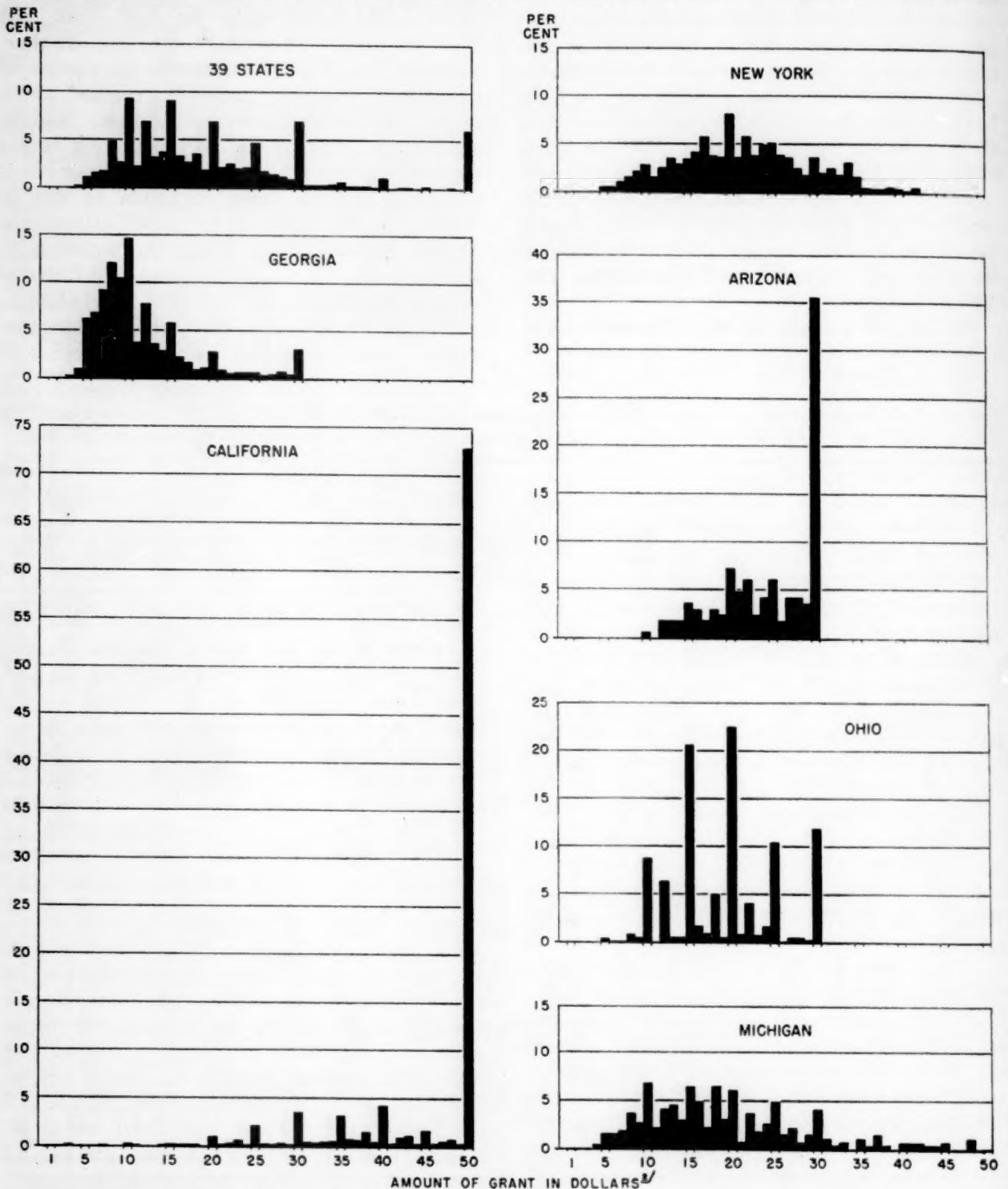
¹ Includes 580 recipients in 11 States (New Hampshire 34, Vermont 20, District of Columbia 83, North Dakota 55, Arkansas 73, New Mexico 56, Idaho 48, Montana 59, Utah 56, Wyoming 26, and Hawaii 68); detail for these States is not shown because base figure is too small. Pennsylvania, which operated under an approved plan for only first half of fiscal year, is not included. Computations based on distribution which has been adjusted so

that each State has same proportionate representation as in total case load of June 30, 1938.

² Data for entire year are shown, although Pennsylvania operated under an approved plan for only first half of year.

³ Less than 0.1 percent.

Chart II.—Aid to the blind: Distribution of monthly grants initially approved for recipients accepted during the fiscal year 1937-38, in all States with plans approved by the Social Security Board¹ and in 6 selected States



¹ Exclusive of Pennsylvania which operated under an approved plan for only first half of year.

² Grants above \$50 are not shown. Such grants represented 0.1 percent of total grants in 39 States and 4.5 percent in Michigan. The other 5 States made no such grants.

the plan of that State. The distribution in Ohio illustrates the tendency to grant assistance in multiples of \$5. This tendency to concentrate on certain amounts is apparent in the distributions for a number of States and suggests that the budget-deficit method of grant determination may not be followed closely in these States.

Average Level of Assistance

From the data on grants approved in 1937-38, it is possible to indicate the average level of payments for aid to the blind in each State and to observe the influence on the average grant of differences among recipients in type of living arrangement, in the existence of supplementary income, and in employment status. In considering the general level of assistance payments in the various States, it should be remembered that the level in each State is influenced by a number of variable factors, such as the extent of financial support from State and local funds, the cost and standard of living, the degree of urbanization, provisions in the State law governing the amount of grant, and administrative policies and practices of the public-assistance agency. Unless it is possible to evaluate in detail the effect of these factors, average payments obviously cannot be considered precise measures of State differences.

It is estimated from the distribution of grants approved in 1937-38 that the median monthly payment to recipients on the rolls at the end of this period in the 39 States with approved plans was \$20. Marked differences appear in the data for individual States. Table 2 shows the values of the median and first and third quartiles as well as the lowest and highest grants approved in each of the 29 States which accepted more than 100 recipients during the year. In 5 of these States the median grant was the same as that for all States combined—\$20; in 13 it was less, and in 11 it was more.

Type of living arrangement.—For all States combined the median grant for recipients living alone was \$24, for those living in household groups it was \$20, and for persons living in institutions,⁴

⁴ Under the Social Security Act Federal funds may not be used to assist blind persons residing in public institutions, and the plans of all States except Ohio and South Carolina prohibit assistance to such persons. State plans, however, may provide that a person living in an institution who is accepted for aid to the blind may remain in the institution until after he receives his first assistance payment. Some recipients, therefore, are reported as living in institutions because the data on living arrangement apply to the time of first payment. Most of the recipients in this group were in private institutions.

Table 2.—Aid to the blind: Extreme, quartile, and median monthly grants initially approved for recipients accepted during the fiscal year 1937-38, in all States with plans approved by the Social Security Board and in selected States

Region and State	Lowest amount	First quartile ¹	Median ¹	Third quartile ¹	Highest amount
All States ²	\$2	\$14	\$20	\$30	\$80
Region I:					
Maine.....	7	17	24	30	30
Massachusetts.....	5	16	20	26	30
Region II:					
New York.....	5	16	21	27	42
Region III:					
New Jersey.....	10	19	25	25	40
Pennsylvania ³	4	30	30	30	30
Region IV:					
Maryland.....	5	15	20	25	30
North Carolina.....	4	10	13	16	30
West Virginia.....	6	12	15	20	30
Region V:					
Michigan.....	4	13	18	26	69
Ohio.....	5	15	20	24	30
Region VI:					
Indiana.....	4	15	19	23	30
Wisconsin.....	5	15	20	25	40
Region VII:					
Alabama.....	4	8	12	15	30
Florida.....	5	12	14	18	30
Georgia.....	3	8	10	14	30
South Carolina.....	5	10	12	15	25
Tennessee.....	5	12	14	17	25
Region VIII:					
Iowa.....	4	20	23	26	30
Minnesota.....	7	19	24	27	40
Nebraska.....	7	15	18	23	30
South Dakota.....	5	15	20	29	30
Region IX:					
Kansas.....	4	13	18	25	62
Oklahoma.....	3	11	15	22	30
Region X:					
Louisiana.....	2	8	10	15	40
Region XI:					
Arizona.....	10	20	25	30	30
Colorado.....	8	25	30	30	30
Region XII:					
California.....	3	45	50	50	50
Oregon.....	5	20	30	30	30
Washington.....	7	27	33	40	40

¹ Figure given is lower limit of dollar interval in which measure falls.

² See footnote 1 on table 1.

³ Based on data for entire year, although Pennsylvania operated under an approved plan for only first half of year.

\$34. State data on the median amount of assistance to these groups of recipients are shown in table 3. These data indicate that there is no predominant pattern among the 19 States in which the number of recipients living alone was large enough to compute a significant median. In 6 of these States persons living alone were to receive larger grants than individuals in household groups, while in 4 States the median grant was higher for those in household groups. On the other hand, in the remaining 9 States there was no difference in the median grant for these two groups of recipients.

A number of States did not accept any blind persons who were living in institutions, and in all but a few of the remaining States such persons comprised an extremely small share of the total number accepted. Although the median grant for

recipients living in institutions reflects to some extent the high payments and relatively large number of persons in institutions in California, presumably many of the recipients in this group may require medical and nursing care and consequently need larger amounts of assistance.

Other income.—Although quantitative data are not available, the amount of other income received by persons approved for aid to the blind evidently is not large. In all States as a group the median grant for recipients deriving income from such sources as regular contributions from relatives or friends, earnings, the sale of farm produce, rent, investments, and private pensions was \$18, as compared with a median of \$20 for recipients without other income. Table 3 shows the median amounts approved for recipients with and without

other income in the 25 States for which significant medians could be computed. In 20 of these States the median monthly payment was larger for recipients without other income; in Colorado, California, New York, Oregon, Washington, and Wisconsin the difference was between \$5 and \$10. The median grant was the same for both groups in 3 States, and it was slightly larger for recipients with other income in 2 States.

Gainful employment.—Apparently earnings from gainful employment were not large enough to influence appreciably the amount of the grant. In the aggregate data for all States the median payment was \$20 for recipients who were gainfully employed as well as for those without gainful employment. Of the 15 States for which medians are shown for both groups in table 3, only 5 had a

Table 3.—Aid to the blind: Median amount ¹ of monthly grants initially approved for recipients accepted during the fiscal year 1937-38, according to living arrangement, other income, and employment status, in all States with plans approved by the Social Security Board and in selected States

Region and State	All recipients	Living arrangement			Other income		Employment status	
		Living alone	Living in household group	Living in institution	With other income	Without other income	Gainfully employed	Not gainfully employed
All States ¹	\$20	\$24	\$30	\$34	\$18	\$20	\$20	\$20
Region I:								
Maine	24	(²)	24	(²)	24	25	(²)	24
Massachusetts	20	20	20	(²)	19	23	(²)	20
Region II:								
New York	21	31	20	28	16	22	20	21
Region III:								
New Jersey	25	(²)	24		(²)	24	(²)	24
Pennsylvania ⁴	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Region IV:								
Maryland	20	(²)	20		(²)	20	(²)	20
North Carolina	13	13	13		12	13	14	12
West Virginia	15	(²)	15		(²)	15	(²)	15
Region V:								
Michigan	18	16	18	(²)	16	19	(²)	18
Ohio	20	20	20	(²)	18	20	19	20
Region VI:								
Indiana	19	19	19	(²)	16	19	15	19
Wisconsin	20	(²)	20	(²)	15	20	(²)	20
Region VII:								
Alabama	12	(²)	12	(²)	14	12	14	11
Florida	14	15	14	(²)	12	15	15	14
Georgia	10	10	10	(²)	9	10	10	10
South Carolina	12	11	12	(²)	10	12	13	12
Tennessee	14	14	14	(²)	14	14	20	14
Region VIII:								
Iowa	23	26	22	(²)	21	23	22	23
Minnesota	24	27	22	(²)	22	25	21	25
Nebraska	18	(²)	17		16	20	(²)	18
South Dakota	20	(²)	20	(²)	19	20	(²)	20
Region IX:								
Kansas	18	16	20	(²)	17	20	23	18
Oklahoma	15	16	14	(²)	15	14	18	14
Region X:								
Louisiana	10	10	10	(²)	10	10	(²)	10
Region XI:								
Arizona	25	23	27	(²)	(²)	25	(²)	25
Colorado	30	(²)	30		23	30	(²)	30
Region XII:								
California	50	50	50	50	40	50	50	50
Oregon	30	(²)	30	(²)	25	30	(²)	30
Washington	33	35	32	(²)	26	35	(²)	33

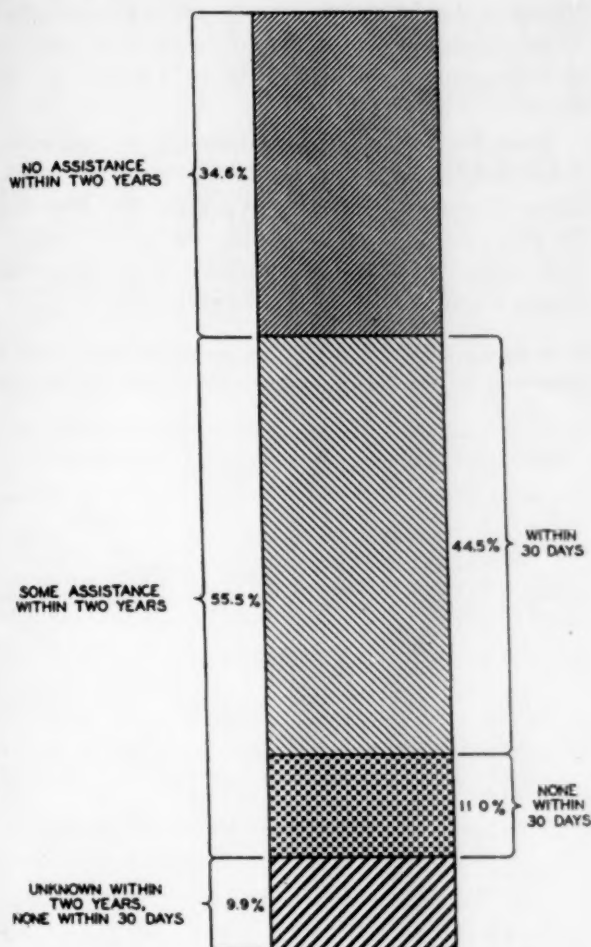
¹ Figure given is lower limit of dollar interval in which median falls.

² See footnote 1 on table 1.

³ Not computed, because base figure is too small.

⁴ Based on data for entire year, although Pennsylvania operated under an approved plan for only first half of year.

Chart III.—Aid to the blind: Relief status within 30 days and within 2 years prior to investigation of recipients accepted during the fiscal year 1937-38, in all States with plans approved by the Social Security Board ¹



¹ Exclusive of Pennsylvania which operated under an approved plan for only first half of year.

higher median grant for recipients who were not gainfully employed. Seven States approved higher grants on the average for recipients with gainful employment, and 3 States had the same median for both groups.

Previous Assistance Status

A majority of the persons accepted during 1937-38 were not benefiting from other types of assistance, either directly or by sharing in a grant to some other member of the household, at the time their applications were being investigated. This fact indicates that State programs for aid to the

blind under the Social Security Act have reached previously unmet levels of need among this group of dependents. Chart III summarizes the distribution of the individuals approved in 1937-38 according to their assistance status at the time of investigation and within 2 years prior to investigation. The time of investigation has been taken to mean any time within 30 days of the date of investigation.

Of the 18,600 blind persons placed on the rolls during the year, 56 percent had not received any type of public or private aid within 30 days prior to investigation. As shown in table 4, 35 percent of the total number accepted had not benefited from assistance of any other type within 2 years. Eleven percent of all recipients were not receiving assistance at the time of investigation but had benefited from some form of aid within 2 years. For about 10 percent who were not aided within 30 days of the time of investigation, the assistance status within 2 years was unknown; most of these recipients were in North Carolina.

Table 4.—Aid to the blind: Relief status and type of assistance received within 30 days and within 2 years prior to investigation, for recipients accepted during the fiscal year 1937-38, in all States with plans approved by the Social Security Board ¹

Relief status and type of assistance	Recipients accepted		
	Number	Percent of total	Percent of those receiving assistance within 30 days
Total recipients accepted.....	18,550	100.0	
No assistance within 30 days.....	10,089	55.5	
None within 2 years.....	6,287	34.6	
Some within 2 years.....	2,006	11.0	
Unknown whether received within 2 years.....	1,796	9.9	
Some assistance within 30 days.....	8,097	44.5	100.0
Public.....	7,952	43.7	98.2
General relief.....	5,646	31.0	69.7
Other public assistance.....	1,488	8.2	18.4
Works Program earnings.....	560	3.1	6.9
Care in institution.....	258	1.4	3.2
Private.....	340	1.9	4.2
Assistance from a private agency.....	231	1.3	2.9
Care in institution.....	109	.6	1.3

¹ Exclusive of Pennsylvania which operated under an approved plan for only first half of year.

² Includes 364 recipients for whom information concerning assistance received within 30 days was unknown; these cases were omitted in computing percentages.

³ Number and percent receiving some assistance does not equal sum of those receiving each specified type of assistance, since some recipients received more than 1 type. Distribution according to type of assistance was reported only for individuals receiving 1 type. It was assumed that same distribution applied to data for 2 or more types of assistance.

For all States combined, recipients with assistance status at the time of investigation comprised 45 percent of the total number accepted, as shown in table 4. Among the individual States, however, there was wide variation in this proportion. In chart IV the 29 States in which more than 100 blind persons were accepted during the year are arrayed according to the proportion of recipients receiving some other type of assistance at the time of investigation. The proportion of recipients with assistance status is undoubtedly influenced by administrative policies of the public-assistance agency and by the stage of development of other assistance programs, particularly that for general

relief. Some States may have adopted the policy of giving prior consideration to blind persons cared for under other programs, while other States may have followed the opposite procedure. In certain States it may be the practice to grant general relief to an applicant who is obviously in need, pending the determination of eligibility for aid to the blind.

Iowa had the highest proportion of recipients with assistance status at the time of investigation—78 percent, and South Carolina the lowest—14 percent. Other States in which this proportion was less than 25 percent were Alabama, North Carolina, and West Virginia.

Table 5.—Aid to the blind: Type of assistance received within 30 days prior to investigation, for recipients accepted during the fiscal year 1937-38, in all States with plans approved by the Social Security Board and in selected States

Region and State	Number of recipients accepted	Percent of recipients who within 30 days prior to investigation received—		Percent of recipients who within 30 days prior to investigation received specified type of assistance					
		No assistance	Some assistance ¹	Public				Private	
				General relief	Other public assistance	Works Program earnings	Institutional care	Assistance from an agency	Institutional care
All States ²	18,550	55.5	44.5	31.0	8.2	3.1	1.4	1.3	0.6
Region I:									
Maine.....	252	63.1	36.9	20.2	2.0	1.6		11.9	1.2
Massachusetts.....	307	50.8	49.2	41.1	2.6	2.9	1.0	.7	1.3
Region II:									
New York.....	1,070	35.0	65.0	44.0	13.9	2.7	1.3	2.3	2.3
Region III:									
New Jersey.....	142	38.0	62.0	53.5		11.3			
Pennsylvania ⁴	2,460	59.5	40.5	19.4	15.9	2.6	3.1	1.5	1.0
Region IV:									
Maryland.....	144	68.1	31.9	22.2	5.6	1.4	2.1	.7	
North Carolina.....	2,234	76.1	23.9	22.5	(⁵)	.8	.3	.4	
West Virginia.....	215	77.7	22.3	19.0	1.9	.5	.9		
Region V:									
Michigan.....	267	46.4	53.6	46.5	3.7	1.5	.7	1.1	.4
Ohio.....	747	61.8	38.2	31.3	3.4	2.5	1.1	.7	
Region VI:									
Indiana.....	744	61.8	38.2	24.9	5.0	4.8	2.9	.5	2.2
Wisconsin.....	264	71.2	28.8	25.0	2.7	1.1	.4	.4	
Region VII:									
Alabama.....	310	83.4	16.6	2.7	11.6	1.0	1.0		.3
Florida.....	1,523	51.1	48.9	41.9	2.0	7.8	.4	2.5	.1
Georgia.....	1,163	45.9	54.1	46.4	2.9	3.0	2.0	1.2	
South Carolina.....	947	85.9	14.1	6.8	.5	.9	3.7	1.9	.4
Tennessee.....	1,255	67.0	33.0	19.6	6.4	2.8	1.8	2.4	
Region VIII:									
Iowa.....	1,219	21.7	78.3	44.5	30.8	1.5	.7	.8	.3
Minnesota.....	209	57.4	42.6	30.6	6.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	
Nebraska.....	142	50.0	50.0	21.8	24.0	1.4	.7	2.1	
South Dakota.....	167	47.3	52.7	28.1	19.8	6.6		1.2	
Region IX:									
Kansas.....	834	30.9	69.1	53.3	12.1	4.0	.7	.1	.1
Oklahoma.....	820	54.0	46.0	23.4	17.1	4.9	.7	.5	
Region X:									
Louisiana.....	690	57.0	43.0	24.9	16.7	.4	.2		.9
Region XI:									
Arizona.....	166	49.0	51.0	34.0	10.2	4.7	1.4	1.3	.7
Colorado.....	120	59.7	40.3	20.2	14.3	4.2	.8	.8	
Region XII:									
California.....	1,523	64.1	35.9	25.4	3.9	2.4	3.1	1.1	.7
Oregon.....	110	47.3	52.7	44.6	.9	2.7	4.5		
Washington.....	386	33.4	66.6	30.5	29.5	2.1	2.1	.2	2.1

¹ Percent receiving some assistance may not equal sum of those receiving each specified type of assistance, since some recipients received more than 1 type. Distribution according to type of assistance was reported only for individuals receiving 1 type. It was assumed that same distribution applied to data for 2 or more types of assistance.

² Includes 580 recipients in 11 States (New Hampshire 34, Vermont 20, District of Columbia 85, North Dakota 55, Arkansas 73, New Mexico 56, Idaho 48, Montana 59, Utah 56, Wyoming 26, and Hawaii 68); detail for these

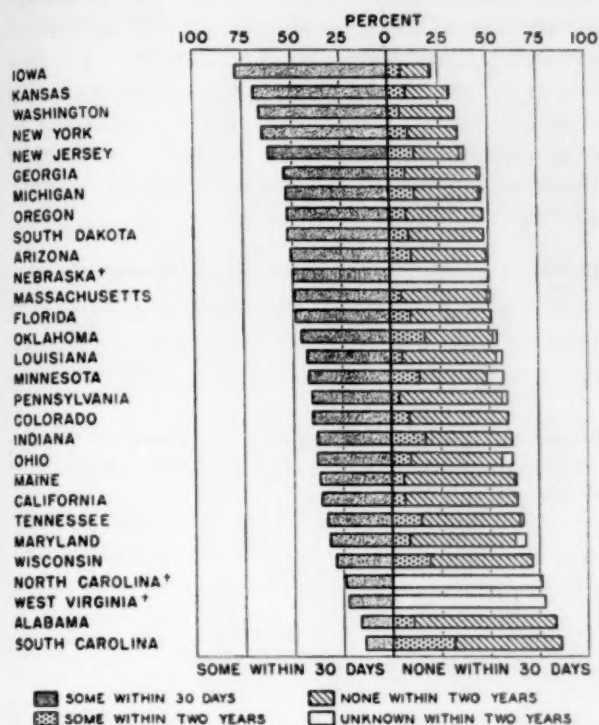
States is not shown because base figure is too small. Pennsylvania, which operated under an approved plan for only first half of year, is not included.

³ Includes 364 recipients for whom information concerning assistance received within 30 days was unknown; these cases were omitted in computing percentages.

⁴ Data for entire year are shown, although Pennsylvania operated under an approved plan for only first half of year.

⁵ Less than 0.1 percent.

Chart IV.—Aid to the blind: Relief status within 30 days and within 2 years prior to investigation for recipients accepted during the fiscal year 1937-38, in selected States with plans approved by the Social Security Board



*Relief within 2 years is not shown because of high proportion of cases for which information is unknown.

Source of Previous Assistance

Of the 8,100 blind individuals with assistance status, 98 percent had benefited from some type of public aid. Only 4 percent had received assistance from a private agency or private institutional care. (A few recipients benefited directly or indirectly by more than one type of assistance.) The large majority—70 percent—of recipients with assistance status were aided under State and local general relief programs. Other types of public assistance, including old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, statutory aid to service or ex-service men, and subsistence payments by the Farm Security Administration, benefited 18 percent of those receiving assistance. Works Program earnings contributed to the support of 7 percent of the recipients with assistance status; most of these benefited as members of households in which other persons were employed on work projects. Only 3 percent of the individuals

receiving assistance were cared for in public institutions.

State data on the percentage of blind persons accepted during the year who were benefiting from different types of aid are shown in table 5. In all these States, except Alabama and Nebraska, more recipients had been receiving general relief than any other type of assistance. Although 31 percent of all recipients accepted during the year in the 39 States had been receiving general relief, the proportion in Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, and Oregon ranged between 41 and 54 percent. Less than 20 percent of the recipients accepted in Alabama, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and West Virginia had received assistance under the general relief program; in Alabama and South Carolina only 3 and 7 percent, respectively, were benefited by this type of aid.

Other types of public assistance benefited only 8 percent of the total number of recipients, but in some States the proportion was much higher. It was at least twice as large in Iowa, Louisiana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Washington. Of these States Iowa had the highest proportion—31 percent. Although

Table 6.—Aid to the blind: Recipients who were living in households receiving each type of assistance simultaneously with aid to the blind, for recipients accepted during the fiscal year 1937-38, in all States with plans approved by the Social Security Board¹

Other assistance in household	Recipients accepted		
	Number	Percent of total	Percent of those receiving other assistance simultaneously
Total recipients accepted.....	18,550	100.0	-----
No other assistance in household.....	14,157	76.6	-----
Some other assistance in household.....	4,324	23.4	100.0
General relief.....	1,459	7.9	33.7
Old-age assistance.....	1,223	6.6	28.3
Aid to dependent children.....	337	1.8	7.8
Another grant of aid to the blind.....	407	2.2	9.4
Works Program earnings.....	775	4.2	17.9
Other public assistance.....	244	1.3	5.6
Assistance from a private agency.....	72	.4	1.7

¹ Exclusive of Pennsylvania which operated under an approved plan for only first half of year.

² Includes 60 recipients for whom information concerning other assistance received simultaneously was unknown; these cases were omitted in computing percentages.

³ Number and percent receiving some other assistance does not equal sum of those receiving each specified type of assistance, since some recipients lived in households receiving more than 1 other type.

separate data are not available for the different types of aid included under "other public assistance," it is possible that in certain States old-age assistance may have been received previously by a substantial number of persons accepted for aid to the blind. This situation is most likely to have been true for States in which approved plans for old-age assistance were put into effect prior to the time aid to the blind was administered under the Social Security Act.

Relatively few of the blind persons accepted in 1937-38 were receiving earnings under the Works Program or sharing in the earnings of some other member of the same household. For all States combined the proportion was 3 percent, and such earnings benefited 5 percent or more of all persons

accepted in only 6 of the 29 States included in table 5. The highest proportion—11 percent—was reported by New Jersey.

Recipients who were receiving care in public institutions at the time of investigation comprised extremely small percentages of the total number added in practically all States. This was also true for persons assisted by private agencies or institutions. In Maine, however, 13 percent of those accepted had been cared for by private agencies or private institutions.

Other Assistance Received Simultaneously

About one-fourth the individuals accepted in 1937-38 were living in households in which one or more other types of assistance were to be re-

Table 7.—Aid to the blind: Recipients who were living in households receiving each type of assistance simultaneously with aid to the blind, for recipients accepted during the fiscal year 1937-38, in all States with plans approved by the Social Security Board and in selected States

Region and State	Number of recipients accepted	Percent of recipients in households receiving—		Percent of recipients in households receiving specified type of assistance						
		No other assistance	Some other assistance ¹	General relief	Old-age assistance	Works Program earnings	Another grant of aid to the blind	Aid to dependent children	Other public assistance	Assistance from a private agency
All States ²	18,550	76.6	23.4	7.9	6.6	4.2	2.2	1.8	1.3	0.4
Region I:										
Maine.....	252	85.7	14.3	6.0	2.8	—	2.8	.4	2.0	.8
Massachusetts.....	307	51.3	48.7	35.3	3.6	4.9	1.0	1.6	2.6	1.0
Region II:										
New York.....	1,070	54.6	45.4	29.1	7.5	4.2	5.1	1.8	.7	1.1
Region III:										
New Jersey.....	142	52.5	47.5	27.7	7.1	12.8	1.4	9.9	—	.7
Pennsylvania ⁴	2,460	77.2	22.8	8.1	7.1	6.0	1.4	.5	.2	.2
Region IV:										
Maryland.....	144	85.4	14.6	2.1	4.8	1.4	1.4	4.9	—	—
North Carolina.....	2,234	85.1	14.9	5.8	1.8	4.2	1.4	1.0	1.0	.1
West Virginia.....	215	88.4	11.6	4.2	1.4	2.8	.5	1.8	.9	—
Region V:										
Michigan.....	267	84.2	15.8	3.7	6.0	3.0	.8	1.5	.4	.4
Ohio.....	747	65.4	34.6	16.6	6.1	7.5	2.6	1.9	.9	.4
Region VI:										
Indiana.....	744	64.1	35.9	11.6	9.7	8.1	1.7	5.6	1.3	.8
Wisconsin.....	264	71.2	28.8	7.6	9.1	3.8	2.3	6.4	.4	.4
Region VII:										
Alabama.....	310	97.7	2.3	—	.7	.7	—	.3	.6	—
Florida.....	1,523	76.0	24.0	1.7	11.1	8.2	2.8	—	.5	.3
Georgia.....	1,163	81.3	18.7	1.7	7.7	2.7	3.6	2.3	1.6	.2
South Carolina.....	947	94.4	5.6	.2	1.7	1.0	1.7	.7	.2	.1
Tennessee.....	1,255	93.5	6.5	.5	1.1	1.7	.8	.4	1.1	1.0
Region VIII:										
Iowa.....	1,219	65.9	34.1	12.3	10.9	3.9	4.7	.8	1.5	.5
Minnesota.....	209	64.3	35.7	14.0	6.8	7.7	3.4	3.9	.5	1.4
Nebraska.....	142	59.2	40.8	7.7	18.3	6.3	—	4.9	4.9	—
South Dakota.....	167	50.9	49.1	4.8	18.0	7.2	7.2	.6	15.6	.6
Region IX:										
Kansas.....	834	73.2	26.8	13.0	5.3	4.0	1.1	2.4	1.8	.2
Oklahoma.....	820	73.1	26.9	5.1	11.2	6.5	1.3	2.7	.9	—
Region X:										
Louisiana.....	690	84.1	15.9	1.0	5.4	.7	4.1	3.1	1.6	—
Region XI:										
Arizona.....	166	85.5	14.5	2.4	5.4	1.2	1.2	3.0	1.8	—
Colorado.....	120	81.5	18.5	1.7	9.3	4.2	.8	1.7	.8	—
Region XII:										
California.....	1,523	78.1	21.9	8.4	7.2	3.2	.8	1.2	1.6	—
Oregon.....	110	77.3	22.7	5.5	8.2	4.5	3.6	.9	—	—
Washington.....	386	69.2	30.8	5.7	17.6	2.3	1.3	2.8	1.3	.3

¹ Percent receiving some other assistance may not equal sum of those receiving each specified type of assistance, since some recipients lived in households receiving more than 1 other type.

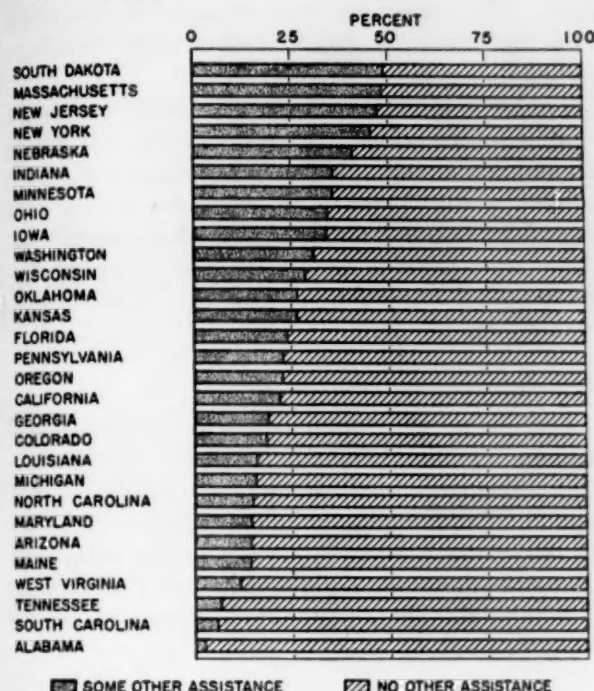
² See footnote 2 on table 5.

³ Includes 69 recipients for whom information concerning other assistance

received simultaneously was unknown; these cases were omitted in computing percentages.

⁴ Data for entire year are shown, although Pennsylvania operated under an approved plan for only first half of year.

Chart V.—Aid to the blind: Recipients who were living in households receiving simultaneously some other type of assistance, or no other assistance, for recipients accepted during the fiscal year 1937-38, in selected States with plans approved by the Social Security Board



ceived concurrently with aid to the blind. In contrast with the data on previous assistance status, which are limited to aid received directly or indirectly by the blind person, information on other assistance received simultaneously relates to all assistance received in the household of which the recipient of aid to the blind is a member, even though he may not benefit. Summary data for all States are shown in table 6.

Of the 4,300 recipients in households receiving other types of aid, 34 percent were in households benefiting from general relief. Old-age assistance was to be received in households in which 28 percent of this group of recipients were living, aid to dependent children in 8 percent, and another grant for aid to the blind in 9 percent. Earnings under the Works Program were to supply assistance simultaneously with aid to the blind in 18 percent of these 4,300 cases. Six percent were in households which were also to receive other types of public assistance and 2 percent in households to be aided concurrently by private agencies.

Chart V and table 7 show that the States differed

markedly in the proportion of the total number of recipients accepted during the year who were in households which were to receive other assistance in addition to aid to the blind. In the 29 States included in table 7 this proportion ranged from 2 percent in Alabama to 49 percent in South Dakota.

Although only 8 percent of all blind persons added during the year were in households represented on the general relief rolls, more than 25 percent of those accepted in Massachusetts, New Jersey, and New York were in households benefiting from this type of aid. In Alabama none of the persons approved for aid to the blind was in a general relief household, and in a number of other States the proportion was negligible. In Nebraska, South Dakota, and Washington 18 percent of the individuals accepted were in households which were also to receive old-age assistance, as compared with 7 percent of the recipients added in all States.

The highest percentage of recipients in households receiving Works Program earnings simultaneously with aid to the blind—13 percent—was reported by New Jersey. This State also had the

Table 8.—Aid to the blind: Employment status at time of investigation according to age, for recipients accepted during the fiscal year 1937-38, in all States with plans approved by the Social Security Board¹

Age group ¹ (years)	Total recipients accepted	Recipients with specified employment status				
		Gainfully employed				Not gainfully employed
		Total	Sheltered employment	Self- employment	Other employment	
Number						
Total.....	18, 550	1, 247	262	618	367	17, 303
Under 16.....	64					64
16-20.....	275	10	4	2	4	265
21-44.....	4, 675	513	133	235	145	4, 162
45-64.....	7, 940	561	102	286	173	7, 379
65 and over.....	5, 404	160	22	95	43	5, 334
Unknown.....	102	3	1		2	99
Percent						
Total.....	100.0	6.7	1.4	3.3	2.0	93.3
Under 16.....	(²)					(²)
16-20.....	100.0	3.6	1.5	.7	1.4	96.4
21-44.....	100.0	11.0	2.9	5.0	3.1	89.0
45-64.....	100.0	7.1	1.3	3.6	2.2	92.9
65 and over.....	100.0	2.9	.4	1.7	.8	97.1
Unknown.....	100.0	2.9	1.0		1.9	97.1

¹ Exclusive of Pennsylvania which operated under an approved plan for only first half of year.

² As of June 30, 1938.

³ Not computed, because base figure is too small.

largest proportion—10 percent—in households benefiting under the program for aid to dependent children. In South Dakota blind persons who were in households receiving other types of public assistance accounted for 16 percent of the total number accepted, three times the proportion in any other State. South Dakota likewise had the largest proportion—7 percent—in households where another member also was to receive aid to the blind.

Employment Status

Only 7 percent of the individuals accepted during 1937-38 were gainfully employed at the time of investigation. Nine percent of the men accepted were employed as compared with only 3 percent of the women. Employment opportunities for the blind are necessarily limited at any time, and in periods of widespread unemployment persons handicapped by blindness are at an even greater disadvantage. Table 8 presents summary data on the employment status of recipients in specified age groups.

Of the 1,200 blind persons who were employed at the time their applications were investigated,

about half were self-employed in handicraft enterprises or small businesses of their own, excepting vending stands. Approximately one-fifth had sheltered employment in workshops operated on a nonprofit basis for the benefit of handicapped persons. The remainder were engaged in operating vending stands in public and private buildings or in other types of employment.

As shown in table 8, the proportion of recipients who were employed was larger in the age group 21-44 than in any other. For this group the proportion was 11 percent, as compared with 7 percent for the age group 45-64 and 3 percent for those aged 65 and over. In each of these age groups, self-employment was the predominant type of employment.

Arrangement for Education

Some type of educational arrangement which was to be effective at the time the first assistance check was received had been made for less than 3 percent of the persons added to the rolls in 1937-38. Recipients of aid to the blind are almost entirely an adult group; only 2 percent of the individuals accepted in 1937-38 were under

Table 9.—Aid to the blind: Arrangement for education according to age, for recipients accepted during the fiscal year 1937-38, in all States with plans approved by the Social Security Board¹

Age group ² (years)	Total recipients accepted	Recipients having specified arrangement for education						Not receiving instruction	
		Total	In school			At home			
			Living in school for the blind	Attending special school for the blind	Attending other school	Under public auspices	Under auspices of voluntary agency		
		Number							
Total.....	18,550	477	51	89	84	185	68	17,223	
Under 16.....	64	26	17	4	4	1	—	37	
16-20.....	275	45	15	11	11	6	2	216	
21-44.....	4,675	221	8	40	63	78	32	4,185	
45-64.....	7,940	137	7	25	5	72	28	7,433	
65 and over.....	5,494	43	4	8	1	24	6	5,257	
Unknown.....	102	5	—	1	—	4	—	95	
		Percent							
Total.....	100.0	2.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.4	97.3	
Under 16.....	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	—	(³)	
16-20.....	100.0	17.2	5.7	4.2	4.2	2.3	.8	82.8	
21-44.....	100.0	5.0	.2	.9	1.4	1.8	.7	95.0	
45-64.....	100.0	1.8	.1	.3	.1	.9	.4	98.2	
65 and over.....	100.0	.8	.1	.1	(³)	.5	.1	99.2	
Unknown.....	100.0	5.0	—	1.0	—	4.0	—	95.0	

¹ Exclusive of Pennsylvania which operated under an approved plan for only first half of year.

² As of June 30, 1938.

³ Includes 850 recipients for whom information concerning education was unknown; these cases were omitted in computing percentages.

⁴ 1 recipient was attending "other school" as well as special school for blind.

⁵ Not computed, because base figure is too small.

⁶ Less than 0.1 percent.

Table 10.—Aid to the blind: Type of education according to arrangement for education, for recipients accepted during the fiscal year 1937-38, in all States with plans approved by the Social Security Board¹

Arrangement for education	Recipients receiving instruction			
	Total ²	With specified type of education		
		Academic	Vocational	Both academic and vocational
		Number		
Total receiving instruction.....	477	166	203	106
Living in school for blind.....	51	0	0	33
Attending special school for blind.....	89	18	46	25
Attending other school.....	84	50	20	14
Receiving instruction at home.....	253	89	128	34
Under public auspices.....	185	64	96	25
Under auspices of voluntary agency.....	68	25	32	9
		Percent		
Total receiving instruction.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Living in school for blind.....	10.7	5.4	4.4	31.1
Attending special school for blind.....	18.7	10.9	22.7	23.6
Attending other school.....	17.6	30.1	9.9	13.2
Receiving instruction at home.....	53.0	53.6	63.0	32.1
Under public auspices.....	38.8	38.5	47.3	23.6
Under auspices of voluntary agency.....	14.2	15.1	15.7	8.5

¹ Exclusive of Pennsylvania which operated under an approved plan for only first half of year.

² Of total recipients accepted, 17,223 were receiving no instruction; for 850 information concerning education was unknown.

³ Includes 2 recipients for whom information concerning type of education was unknown.

⁴ 1 recipient was attending "other school" as well as special school for blind.

21 years of age. Summary data on the types of educational arrangement for recipients of different age groups are shown in table 9.

Somewhat more than half the recipients for

whom some type of education had been planned were to receive instruction at home, while the rest were to attend school. Most of the home instruction was to be given under public auspices. Of the recipients who were to receive instruction in schools, 39 percent were to attend schools conducted solely for the blind or with special classes for such persons, 38 percent were to attend regular schools in which the blind are permitted to attend classes, and 23 percent were to live in schools for the blind. A majority of those living in schools were under 21 years of age.

Seventeen percent of the individuals from 16 to 20 years of age were to receive some type of education, but the total number in this age group was extremely small. Some educational arrangement had been made for 5 percent of those in the age group 21-44, for 2 percent in the age group 45-64, and for 1 percent of those 65 and over. More of the recipients who were under 21 years of age were to receive instruction in schools than at home. The group between 21 and 44 years of age was evenly divided into those to be instructed in schools and at home, while instruction at home predominated for persons aged 45 or more.

Vocational training was to be given to a larger proportion than was academic education, as shown in table 10. Of the persons for whom education was to be provided, 203 were to receive vocational training, 166 academic education, and 106 were to receive both vocational and academic instruction.

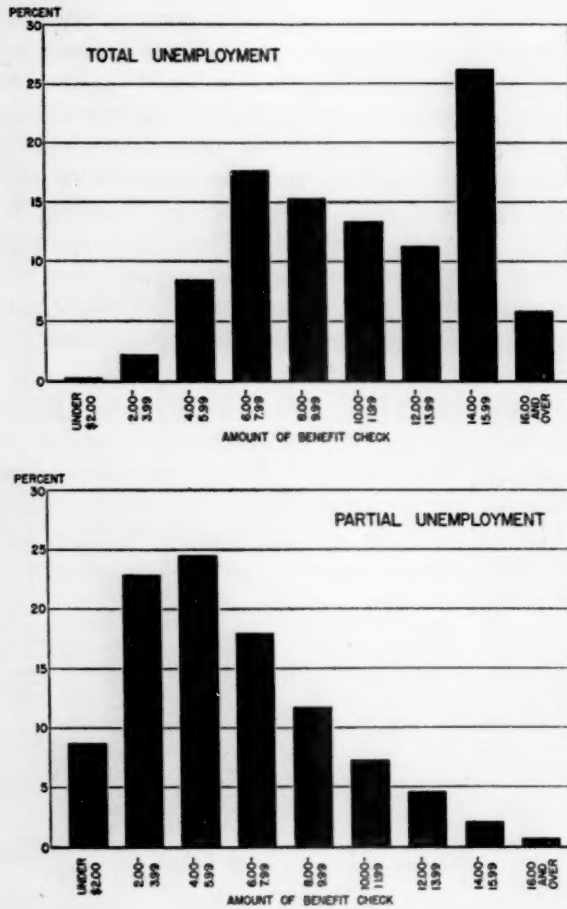
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY • DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Review of the Month

The improvement in business conditions throughout the country was reflected in the decreasing volume of initial and continued claims filed in local offices and the amount of benefit

Chart I.—Distribution of number of benefit payments for total and for partial unemployment, by amount of benefit check, July-September 1939 ¹



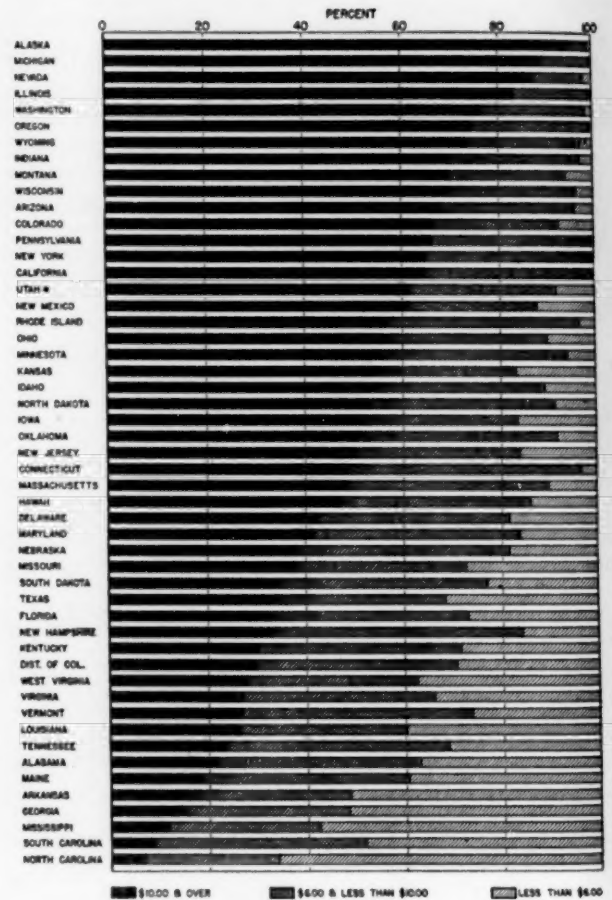
¹ Distribution for total unemployment is based on data reported by 51 States and for partial by 43 States.

payments during September as compared with August. Placement activities of public employment offices followed the recent tendency for job opportunities to expand, and the volume of private placements reached an all-time high. Reflecting this expansion, active files of registrants

in local offices at the close of September declined to the lowest point since December 1937.

Primarily as a result of the sharp expansion in business activity, benefit payments to unemployed workers declined 24 percent to a total of \$33.7 million, the smallest sum charged since April 1939. Only nine States showed increases; the largest was reported by Florida, where further declines in employment in seasonal industries occurred. The most pronounced reduction in benefit payments was in Michigan, where payments totaled about half of the amount paid out in August. Reemployment in the automobile industry contributed to this decrease. Decreases

Chart II.—Distribution of number of benefit payments for total unemployment by amount of benefit check, by States, July-September 1939



*Includes payments for part-total unemployment.

ranging between 20 and 40 percent were reported by 15 States. Most of the industrial States showed decreases of 25 percent or more, as benefit recipients returned to work during the month. The sharp upturn in steel operations and bitumin-

ous mining that was reported for the country as a whole during September probably accounts to a considerable extent for the decreased amounts paid in Alabama, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia.

Table 1.—Number and amount of benefit payments by types of unemployment ¹ and by States, September 1939

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to Nov. 2, 1939]

State	Number				Amount			
	All payments		Types of unemployment ²		All payments		Types of unemployment ²	
	Number	Percentage change from August	Total	Partial ³	Amount	Percentage change from August	Total	Partial ³
Total.....	3,229,051	-22.6			\$33,655,902	-24.4		
Alabama.....	55,416	-11.4	43,200	12,189	387,949	-10.2	\$316,119	\$71,654
Alaska.....	1,060	-16.3	925	87	15,150	-15.4	14,371	303
Arizona.....	10,523	-13.6	10,041	484	114,908	-11.1	111,249	3,717
Arkansas.....	21,005	-22.4	18,990	1,261	127,108	-19.8	119,886	8,042
California.....	233,479	-24.8	200,325	20,079	2,495,781	-23.7	2,293,623	127,285
Colorado.....	16,758	-33.9	14,604	2,121	170,031	-36.8	153,332	16,479
Connecticut.....	48,788	-13.4	45,129	3,269	465,196	-12.6	443,797	20,003
Delaware.....	6,501	-9.3	5,136	1,351	53,586	-15.5	47,667	5,824
District of Columbia.....	12,239	-6.6	11,223	416	96,732	-7.5	90,947	2,806
Florida.....	84,438	+23.0	70,849	4,869	732,543	+27.5	653,916	33,350
Georgia.....	45,947	-18.9	42,095	3,852	318,438	-12.4	303,381	15,057
Hawaii.....	2,839	+13.3	2,557	282	25,712	+8.3	24,107	1,605
Idaho.....	4,584	-23.2	4,173	1,311	55,558	-30.6	43,946	11,612
Illinois.....	334,670	+20.7	261,807	72,540	3,924,128	+21.4	3,363,603	557,882
Indiana.....	56,453	-38.6	42,069	14,342	529,224	-42.0	455,134	73,965
Iowa.....	30,796	-4.8	27,162	3,572	308,983	+4.9	284,887	23,174
Kansas.....	14,104	-2.0	11,763	2,341	129,443	-4.7	115,592	13,851
Kentucky.....	40,713	-18.7	39,560	3,365	337,898	-17.6	352,280	2,287
Louisiana.....	56,727	-7.5	49,294	3,216	454,476	-3.1	411,682	20,026
Maine.....	22,383	-6.2	17,894	4,273	151,516	-4.7	127,364	22,963
Maryland.....	46,800	-18.3	38,399	5,817	444,364	-14.0	375,921	38,888
Massachusetts.....	166,485	-19.3	165,824	(⁴)	1,620,587	-16.0	1,615,842	(⁴)
Michigan.....	281,227	+47.6	250,725	30,502	3,744,499	-52.0	3,400,815	343,681
Minnesota.....	34,059	-16.7	30,921	2,557	349,612	-14.0	324,790	18,879
Mississippi.....	14,964	-12.6	14,156	5,614	86,887	-13.4	53,498	2,967
Missouri.....	54,080	-14.1	48,103	5,977	496,366	-4.7	461,220	35,146
Montana.....	11,537	+7.4	11,529	(⁴)	131,864	+3.5	131,760	(⁴)
Nebraska.....	6,950	-13.9	6,576	380	59,894	-13.9	57,158	2,682
Nevada.....	4,692	-1.2	4,227	465	60,938	+6	56,185	4,753
New Hampshire.....	12,130	-2.5	10,174	1,944	97,038	-2.2	88,114	8,895
New Jersey.....	95,616	-29.0	95,210	(⁴)	949,685	-29.8	946,301	(⁴)
New Mexico.....	10,828	-6.9	9,193	1,635	110,597	-7.1	97,381	13,216
New York.....	405,828	-28.2	405,828	(⁴)	4,730,213	-27.8	4,730,213	(⁴)
North Carolina.....	53,533	-25.5	48,270	4,719	288,664	-25.1	268,926	17,573
North Dakota.....	1,952	-32.6	1,733	218	18,185	-34.4	16,502	1,677
Ohio.....	170,213	-27.3	137,465	26,981	1,602,362	-28.0	1,438,331	133,968
Oklahoma.....	22,919	-13.6	19,857	3,062	220,935	-12.9	200,244	20,691
Oregon.....	16,429	-29.8	13,194	3,216	184,979	-27.4	160,886	23,996
Pennsylvania.....	368,777	-31.9	345,829	(⁴)	4,136,863	-32.3	4,024,690	(⁴)
Rhode Island.....	64,523	-4.8	55,535	8,988	600,512	-5.9	559,569	40,943
South Carolina.....	30,567	+9.2	20,731	9,805	171,462	+12.2	133,408	37,919
South Dakota.....	442	(⁴)	387	55	3,603	(⁴)	3,300	303
Tennessee.....	53,578	-15.6	48,413	4,998	395,541	-11.0	370,356	24,452
Texas.....	90,967	-7.4	44,852	6,120	819,061	-5.3	752,471	66,426
Utah.....	10,953	-24.5	10,637	316	120,083	-26.6	116,484	3,599
Vermont.....	4,977	+10.7	4,110	867	36,583	+13.1	32,682	3,901
Virginia.....	38,901	-27.4	33,766	3,462	305,497	-25.7	281,974	17,719
Washington.....	27,578	-24.8	24,103	3,475	326,935	-21.3	295,492	28,443
West Virginia.....	37,269	-34.0	36,184	881	309,687	-33.5	285,117	23,064
Wisconsin.....	27,584	-8.7	23,707	3,755	286,441	-6.0	266,014	19,954
Wyoming.....	4,349	-25.8	2,888	1,296	51,527	-24.9	39,367	10,975

¹ For definitions of types of unemployment, see the *Bulletin*, March 1939, p. 33.

² Excludes irregular payments except where otherwise noted. In many cases monthly figures for total and partial unemployment are estimated from reports for week ended Sept. 16.

³ Includes benefits for part-total unemployment, except where otherwise noted. Benefits for partial unemployment are not provided by State law in Massachusetts, Mississippi, Montana, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania. Of these, only Mississippi provides for payments of less than full weekly benefit amount for total unemployment, i. e., "part-total" unemployment. In Kentucky, which pays benefits for part-total unemployment, the provision for benefits for partial unemployment is not effective until January 1940.

⁴ Represents number of compensable weeks for which 3,800 checks were issued.

⁵ Includes irregular payments.

⁶ Represents number of compensable weeks for which 30,767 checks were issued.

⁷ September data cover Sept. 27-30 only. State agency suspended operations July 28-Sept. 26 inclusive.

⁸ Payments for part-total unemployment included with payments for total unemployment.

⁹ Represents number of compensable weeks for which 38,146 checks were issued.

Initial and continued claims received in local offices decreased in almost the same proportion as the amount of benefit payments. The total initial claim load during September amounted to 567,000, a decrease of 20 percent from the 709,000 initial claims received during August. Declines in excess of 35 percent were reported by Alabama, Arizona, Florida, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, South Carolina, and West Virginia; in Arkansas, Missis-

issippi, Pennsylvania, and Vermont decreases ranged between 25 and 35 percent. Continued claims declined 26 percent in September to nearly 4 million. Reductions occurred in 44 States, in 15 of which decreases were 25 percent or more. Although

Table 2.—Number of initial and continued claims¹ received in local offices, by States, September 1939

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to Nov. 2, 1939]

State	Initial claims ¹		Continued claims ¹	
	Number	Percentage change from August	Number	Percentage change from August
Total.....	566,854	-20.1	3,973,475	-25.6
Alabama.....	8,122	-37.2	75,072	-19.6
Alaska.....	223	-6.7	828	+6.6
Arizona.....	1,709	-38.7	12,234	-24.3
Arkansas.....	3,571	-25.9	28,330	-21.0
California.....	48,714	-7.2	297,081	-15.2
Colorado.....	3,244	-5.1	20,899	-32.6
Connecticut.....	9,194	-20.3	50,949	-28.3
Delaware.....	1,119	-24.7	7,948	-9.6
District of Columbia.....	1,590	-2.3	15,521	-11.0
Florida.....	6,193	-42.9	94,361	-21.7
Georgia.....	8,033	-23.3	65,836	-20.6
Hawaii.....	875	+96.6	2,903	+13.8
Idaho.....	1,102	-20.4	6,965	-21.6
Illinois.....	59,926	-14.7	378,304	-11.1
Indiana.....	7,061	-40.2	77,105	-40.7
Iowa.....	5,037	-19.8	36,063	-26.0
Kansas.....	3,471	-17.3	22,752	-6.7
Kentucky.....	3,382	-22.4	61,047	-18.2
Louisiana.....	9,829	-12.0	69,230	-10.6
Maine.....	5,085	(²)	32,732	+2.7
Maryland.....	3,593	-56.3	56,787	-30.0
Massachusetts.....	38,790	-5.6	176,935	-17.2
Michigan.....	32,812	-57.8	243,264	-58.1
Minnesota.....	4,319	-5.3	51,688	-2.9
Mississippi.....	3,589	-26.3	19,239	-25.6
Missouri.....	10,923	-13.6	84,575	-16.2
Montana.....	2,105	+8.6	13,767	+0.1
Nebraska.....	1,363	-18.7	8,805	-17.3
Nevada.....	999	-3.2	5,077	-5.4
New Hampshire.....	3,342	+8.7	21,590	+9.3
New Jersey.....	14,311	-9.5	124,252	-26.9
New Mexico.....	2,771	-18.6	15,158	-10.8
New York.....	109,815	-2.1	546,774	-27.1
North Carolina.....	20,193	+58.8	73,477	-21.2
North Dakota.....	302	-11.4	2,789	-18.7
Ohio.....	14,075	-14.6	229,837	-27.4
Oklahoma.....	6,417	-18.5	33,909	-8.9
Oregon.....	7,599	-7.8	22,350	-26.1
Pennsylvania.....	32,726	-29.2	428,852	-27.0
Rhode Island.....	9,787	-21.0	78,229	-9.3
South Carolina.....	6,745	-42.4	36,604	-39.3
South Dakota.....	4,170	(²)	4,814	(²)
Tennessee.....	6,238	-5.6	65,583	-18.6
Texas.....	17,598	-20.3	62,550	-8.1
Utah.....	2,044	-19.3	12,754	-24.8
Vermont.....	1,413	-31.0	8,779	+34.4
Virginia.....	5,265	-24.4	49,846	-25.0
Washington.....	4,248	-11.3	44,291	-21.2
West Virginia.....	4,836	-74.6	47,590	-33.1
Wisconsin.....	10,251	-5.1	46,299	-23.3
Wyoming.....	765	-12.6	4,890	-21.1

¹ For definitions of types of claims, see the *Bulletin*, March 1939, pp. 32-34.

² Increase of less than 0.1 percent.

³ Excludes "additional" claims.

⁴ September data cover Sept. 27-30 only. State agency suspended operations July 28-Sept. 26 inclusive.

⁵ Includes claims for total and part-total unemployment only.

Table 3.—Number of initial and continued out-of-State claims¹ received as liable State,² by States, September 1939

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to Nov. 2, 1939]

State	Out-of-State claims received as liable State			
	Initial		Continued	
	Number	Percent of initial claims received in local offices	Number	Percent of continued claims received in local offices
Total.....	22,984	4.1	153,202	4.0
Alabama.....	468	5.8	3,102	4.1
Alaska.....	229	102.7	891	107.6
Arizona.....	520	30.4	3,343	27.3
Arkansas.....	338	9.5	2,384	8.4
California.....	1,528	3.1	13,577	4.6
Colorado.....	314	9.7	2,142	10.3
Connecticut.....	530	5.8	3,121	6.1
Delaware.....	76	6.8	414	5.3
District of Columbia.....	916	14.8	7,745	8.2
Florida.....	507	6.3	2,155	3.3
Georgia.....	11	1.3	123	4.2
Hawaii.....	267	24.2	1,060	15.2
Idaho.....	1,897	3.2	8,713	2.3
Illinois.....	381	5.4	2,173	2.8
Indiana.....	342	6.8	1,744	4.8
Iowa.....	552	15.9	2,055	9.0
Kentucky.....	259	7.5	3,979	6.5
Louisiana.....	358	3.6	4,250	6.1
Maine.....	200	3.9	836	2.6
Maryland.....	343	9.5	2,414	4.3
Massachusetts.....	550	1.4	5,500	3.1
Michigan.....	1,016	3.1	8,285	3.4
Minnesota.....	326	7.5	1,573	3.0
Mississippi.....	251	7.0	1,466	4.6
Missouri.....	790	7.2	3,913	4.6
Montana.....	240	11.4	1,642	11.9
Nebraska.....	245	18.0	1,276	14.5
Nevada.....	261	26.1	1,748	34.4
New Hampshire.....	385	11.5	1,663	7.7
New Jersey.....	731	5.1	4,699	3.8
New Mexico.....	316	11.4	2,867	18.9
New York.....	1,332	1.2	10,355	1.9
North Carolina.....	527	2.6	2,579	3.5
North Dakota.....	62	50.5	273	9.8
Ohio.....	638	4.6	6,820	3.0
Oklahoma.....	734	11.4	3,704	10.9
Oregon.....	228	3.0	2,074	9.3
Pennsylvania.....	638	1.9	6,722	1.6
Rhode Island.....	238	2.4	2,053	2.6
South Carolina.....	231	3.4	1,232	3.4
South Dakota.....	461	35.0	4,315	38.7
Tennessee.....	451	7.2	3,195	4.9
Texas.....	932	5.3	8,655	13.8
Utah.....	211	10.3	1,176	9.2
Vermont.....	88	6.2	2,255	2.9
Virginia.....	493	9.4	2,348	4.7
Washington.....	282	6.6	2,234	5.0
West Virginia.....	242	5.0	1,716	3.6
Wisconsin.....	206	12.0	548	1.2
Wyoming.....	247	32.3	1,095	22.4

¹ For definitions of types of claims, see the *Bulletin*, March 1939, pp. 32-34.

² The liable State is one to which a claim is forwarded by agent State for disposition.

³ Accepts no out-of-State claims as liable State.

⁴ Data cover Sept. 27-30 only. State agency suspended operations July 28-Sept. 26 inclusive.

⁵ Represents percent of initial claims received for total and part-total unemployment only.

six States reported increases in continued claims, Vermont alone showed a rise of more than 20 percent.

Out-of-State claims received as liable State

Table 4.—Number of individuals receiving benefits during week ended Sept. 16, and number of new claims authorized and of claimants exhausting wage credits during September 1939, by States

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to Oct. 27, 1939]

State	Individuals receiving benefits during week ended Sept. 16, 1939		New claims authorized during September ¹	Claimants exhausting wage credits during September
	Number	Percentage change from week ended Aug. 12		
Total.....	729,929	-8.5	302,495	210,096
Alabama.....	11,593	-9.2	4,883	2,990
Alaska.....	241	-4.0	66	47
Arizona.....	2,592	+5.7	1,129	875
Arkansas.....	4,920	-13.6	1,901	822
California.....	54,225	-9.4	19,100	13,200
Colorado.....	3,856	-35.7	1,146	1,072
Connecticut.....	11,243	+9.3	6,065	3,238
Delaware.....	1,465	+27.9	616	484
District of Columbia.....	2,986	+6.3	1,083	1,192
Florida.....	17,345	+35.3	6,939	8,266
Georgia.....	10,920	-8.0	5,159	3,433
Hawaii.....	518	+1.4	311	195
Idaho.....	1,138	+5	290	306
Illinois.....	70,416	+49.7	31,412	9,731
Indiana.....	14,307	-35.3	7,022	3,502
Iowa.....	5,967	-9.9	2,465	2,331
Kansas.....	3,174	+1.1	1,595	1,421
Kentucky.....	9,223	-13.0	2,834	1,997
Louisiana.....	12,892	-1.5	4,296	4,166
Maine.....	5,293	+10.2	2,136	934
Maryland.....	10,593	-6.6	2,665	2,432
Massachusetts.....	32,312	+4.4	17,576	32,223
Michigan.....	67,119	-25.5	24,265	5,303
Minnesota.....	8,129	-1	2,303	1,868
Mississippi.....	3,542	+2.6	1,485	1,170
Missouri.....	12,470	-1.7	4,320	4,971
Montana.....	2,589	+24.1	1,128	10
Nebraska.....	1,546	-6.8	575	374
Nevada.....	1,046	+7.0	381	221
New Hampshire.....	3,012	+13.4	1,794	836
New Jersey.....	20,875	-15.9	9,831	7,570
New Mexico.....	2,447	+10.8	662	406
New York.....	105,621	-7.1	34,282	24,634
North Carolina.....	13,145	-20.4	3,660	2,364
North Dakota.....	453	-31.6	133	130
Ohio.....	39,246	-24.6	10,218	7,776
Oklahoma.....	4,857	-7.1	2,632	2,048
Oregon.....	3,074	+9.0	1,592	1,474
Pennsylvania.....	76,780	-22.7	38,113	27,156
Rhode Island.....	14,818	+2.0	7,105	5,489
South Carolina.....	4,328	+3.5	4,791	1,029
South Dakota.....	10	(1)	35	27
Tennessee.....	11,619	+3.2	4,087	2,215
Texas.....	13,290	+10.6	10,527	7,205
Utah.....	2,530	-15.0	741	386
Vermont.....	1,138	+50.3	662	190
Virginia.....	8,185	-17.3	3,493	2,788
Washington.....	5,475	-16.7	1,869	1,773
West Virginia.....	8,287	-27.6	2,733	2,354
Wisconsin.....	5,982	-2.5	9,095	3,284
Wyoming.....	1,107	-14.6	354	298

numbered 23,000 in the 50 States accepting such claims, representing 4.1 percent of the total initial claims received in all local offices. Alaska continued to show the highest proportion of initial out-of-State claims received in relation to claims received from within the Territory. In 14 other States, such initial claims ranged from 10 to 36

Table 5.—Contributions deposited in State clearing accounts, by States, January-September 1939 and September 1939

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to Oct. 18, 1939]

State	Contributions deposited ¹	
	January-September ²	September
Total.....	\$613,052,130	\$10,292,035
States collecting quarterly, total.....	555,291,749	4,201,281
Alabama.....	6,283,026	31,343
Alaska.....	304,152	4,248
Arizona.....	1,663,805	13,155
Arkansas.....	2,008,961	30,250
California.....	57,657,137	285,817
Colorado.....	3,841,536	28,529
Connecticut.....	12,421,081	65,175
Delaware.....	1,800,264	14,755
Florida.....	6,013,500	39,223
Georgia.....	5,972,422	202,293
Hawaii.....	1,325,080	70,300
Idaho.....	1,479,216	18,337
Illinois.....	51,401,242	163,617
Indiana.....	18,689,732	419,021
Iowa.....	6,237,006	35,726
Kansas.....	4,265,191	22,473
Kentucky.....	8,453,885	24,997
Maine.....	3,023,021	22,258
Maryland.....	9,112,143	53,067
Massachusetts.....	28,069,173	185,495
Michigan.....	34,144,074	109,967
Minnesota.....	10,770,790	71,790
Mississippi.....	1,575,189	15,227
Missouri.....	14,882,388	57,570
Montana.....	2,098,912	19,397
Nebraska.....	3,057,348	12,776
Nevada.....	724,365	5,438
New Hampshire.....	2,047,109	145,779
New Jersey.....	34,228,771	487,223
New Mexico.....	1,063,381	11,300
New York.....	82,687,770	483,005
Ohio.....	41,405,292	257,468
Oklahoma.....	3,986,781	23,426
Oregon.....	4,046,576	75,016
Pennsylvania.....	58,848,949	473,011
Rhode Island.....	5,779,489	40,778
South Carolina.....	2,742,415	17,122
South Dakota.....	801,046	36,315
Tennessee.....	6,648,992	27,810
Utah.....	2,026,137	8,187
Virginia.....	7,717,730	29,715
Washington.....	6,304,166	62,550
Wyoming.....	1,051,606	6,332
States collecting monthly, total.....	57,760,381	6,090,754
District of Columbia.....	5,231,394	609,175
Louisiana.....	7,358,301	791,934
North Carolina.....	8,242,927	925,354
North Dakota.....	765,668	68,394
Texas.....	17,270,163	1,738,955
Vermont.....	1,145,838	116,980
West Virginia.....	7,249,374	755,710
Wisconsin.....	10,496,716	1,080,252

¹ For definitions of types of claims, see the *Bulletin*, March 1939, pp. 32-34.

² Represents number of claimants exhausting maximum benefits during month.

³ State law provides for flat duration of 16 weeks.

⁴ Represents number of claimants exhausting wage credits reported by local offices.

⁵ September data cover Sept. 27-30 only. State agency suspended operations July 28-Sept. 26 inclusive.

⁶ For week ended Sept. 25.

¹ Includes contributions plus such penalties and interest collected from employers as are available for benefit payments.

² Adjusted for refunds of contributions and for dishonored contribution checks.

³ Some contributions collected on monthly basis.

percent of local-office receipts. Continued out-of-State claims dropped 12 percent to 158,000 in September and represented 4 percent of continued claims received in local offices.

The number of benefit recipients in the week ended September 16 totaled 730,000, a decline of 8.5 percent from the week ended August 12. The largest declines were reported by Colorado, Indiana, Michigan, North Dakota, Ohio, and West Virginia. Although 22 States showed increases in the number of workers receiving benefits in the

midweek of the month, these increases appeared to reflect the influence of the Labor Day holiday in the preceding week on operations for the week ended September 16. In other words, claimants who would have been paid ordinarily in the week ended September 9 were paid in the following week.

New claims authorized for payment totaled 302,000, a decrease of 41 percent from August to the lowest level for authorizations this year. Fewer authorizations than in August were reported by 42 States, in 22 of which the declines amounted to

Table 6.—State unemployment compensation funds available for benefits, cumulative collections and interest, and benefits charged, by States, as of Sept. 30, 1939

[Data reported by State agencies,¹ corrected to Oct. 18, 1939]

[Amounts in thousands]

State	Month and year benefits first payable	Total funds available for benefits as of Sept. 30, 1939			Cumulative collections and interest credited as of Sept. 30, 1939		Benefits charged					Ratio (percent) of—		
		Amount ¹	Per-centage change from Aug. 31, 1939	Index ²	Total collections and interest ⁴	Collections ⁵	Collections January-September 1939 ⁶	Cumulative total through September 1939 ⁷	January-September 1939 ⁸	September 1939		1939 benefits to 1939 collections	Benefits to col-lections since benefits first payable	Total benefits to cumu-lative col-lections and interest
										Amount	Per-centage change from August			
Total		\$1,403,376	-1.1	145.9	\$2,143,760	\$2,089,623	\$613,050	\$739,040	\$343,106	\$33,846	-24.5	59.4	69.6	34.5
States collecting quarterly:														
Alabama ⁹	Jan. 1938	10,402	-2.8	117.7	21,979	21,521	6,283	11,577	3,449	388	-10.2	54.9	90.5	52.7
Alaska	Jan. 1939	926	-6	104.6	1,204	1,177	304	278	15	15	-16.7	91.4	91.4	23.1
Arizona	Jan. 1938	2,437	-3.5	121.0	5,542	5,439	1,664	3,105	1,202	115	-10.9	72.2	90.1	56.0
Arkansas	Jan. 1939	6,870	-9	123.8	8,026	7,823	2,609	1,456	1,456	127	-19.6	55.8	55.8	18.1
California ⁹	Jan. 1938	138,786	-1.0	206.6	191,269	186,151	57,657	52,483	28,768	2,496	-23.7	49.9	43.8	27.4
Colorado	Jan. 1939	10,057	-8	112.4	12,962	12,567	3,842	2,905	2,905	169	-36.9	75.6	75.6	22.4
Connecticut	Jan. 1938	24,475	-1.0	(10)	41,326	40,419	12,422	16,507	4,252	464	-12.8	34.2	65.2	39.9
Delaware	Jan. 1939	5,226	-2	133.5	5,799	5,652	1,800	573	573	54	-14.3	31.8	31.8	9.9
Florida	do	12,738	-4.6	129.0	15,101	14,722	5,014	2,363	2,363	733	+27.5	47.1	47.1	15.6
Georgia ¹¹	do	19,282	(12)	124.4	21,785	21,224	5,972	2,503	2,503	318	-12.4	41.9	41.9	11.5
Hawaii	do	4,478	+1.6	137.8	4,646	4,525	1,325	168	168	26	+8.3	12.7	12.7	3.6
Idaho	Sept. 1938	2,737	-8	91.0	5,104	4,971	1,479	2,367	2,000	55	-21.4	135.2	117.5	46.4
Illinois	July 1939	164,525	-1.7	106.7	172,052	167,611	51,401	7,527	7,527	3,924	+21.4	54.6	44.6	4.4
Indiana	Apr. 1938	30,410	+2	112.2	55,340	53,870	15,690	24,930	8,622	529	-42.1	65.0	91.3	45.0
Iowa	July 1938	13,282	-1.5	133.3	20,490	19,971	6,237	7,198	4,612	309	+5.1	73.9	70.7	35.1
Kansas	Jan. 1939	12,752	-2	125.3	14,657	14,259	4,265	1,905	1,905	129	+8	44.7	44.7	13.0
Kentucky ⁹	do	23,556	-7	124.4	27,784	26,964	8,454	4,228	4,228	338	-17.6	50.0	50.0	15.2
Maine	Jan. 1938	3,095	-3.3	82.3	10,059	9,903	3,023	6,964	2,429	145	-7.6	80.4	112.5	69.2
Maryland	do	13,828	-2.2	152.7	28,730	28,228	9,112	14,902	4,759	444	-14.1	52.2	77.3	51.9
Massachusetts	do	65,792	-1.6	157.5	107,995	105,259	28,069	42,203	15,105	1,621	-16.0	53.8	65.9	39.1
Michigan	July 1938	40,706	-7.7	64.3	112,535	110,177	34,144	71,829	31,926	3,741	-51.9	93.5	150.0	63.8
Minnesota	Jan. 1938	20,848	-8	174.8	35,381	34,639	10,771	14,533	6,371	350	-13.8	59.1	63.6	41.1
Mississippi	Apr. 1938	3,818	-1.3	130.9	6,398	6,236	1,575	2,580	1,166	87	-13.0	74.0	76.6	40.3
Missouri	Jan. 1939	45,547	-4	133.8	49,666	48,408	14,882	4,119	4,119	496	-4.8	27.7	27.7	8.3
Montana	July 1939	6,704	-1.1	107.7	6,975	6,790	2,099	271	271	132	+6.5	37.9	37.9	3.9
Nebraska	Jan. 1939	9,229	+1	130.3	10,287	10,027	3,057	1,058	1,058	60	-14.3	34.6	34.6	10.3
Nevada	do	1,677	-2.6	109.8	2,282	2,225	724	605	605	61	-1.6	83.6	83.6	26.5
New Hampshire	Jan. 1938	5,323	+1.5	125.3	9,212	8,963	2,047	3,889	1,157	97	-2.0	56.5	81.1	42.2
New Jersey ⁹	Jan. 1939	89,970	(12)	134.9	102,338	99,435	34,229	12,368	12,368	950	-20.8	36.1	36.1	12.1
New Mexico	Dec. 1938	2,644	-3.0	107.5	3,622	3,516	1,093	978	969	111	-6.7	88.7	88.7	27.0
New York	Jan. 1938	159,617	-2.1	162.3	311,714	304,686	82,688	152,097	64,767	4,885	-20.8	78.3	73.1	48.8
Ohio	Jan. 1939	122,631	-5	125.3	141,339	136,979	41,405	18,708	18,708	1,602	-28.0	45.2	45.2	13.2
Oklahoma	Dec. 1938	13,960	-8	110.4	17,501	16,941	3,987	3,541	3,469	221	-13.0	87.0	77.9	20.2
Oregon ¹¹	Jan. 1938	6,829	-1.0	116.6	16,156	15,821	4,047	9,327	3,410	185	-22.3	84.3	92.7	57.7
Pennsylvania	do	83,921	-3.6	119.0	202,403	198,443	58,849	118,482	46,936	4,137	-32.3	79.8	92.0	58.5
Rhode Island ⁹	do	8,234	-5.7	103.7	22,173	21,773	5,779	13,939	4,646	595	-6.7	80.4	99.9	62.9
South Carolina ¹¹	July 1938	9,056	-1.1	144.5	11,358	10,995	2,742	2,302	1,707	171	+11.8	62.3	47.5	20.3
South Dakota	Jan. 1939	2,506	+2.0	126.8	2,819	2,730	801	313	313	14	(10)	39.1	39.1	11.1
Tennessee	Jan. 1938	11,880	-2.4	152.8	21,561	21,104	6,649	9,681	3,637	396	-10.8	53.2	72.1	44.9
Utah	do	2,916	-3.1	113.9	6,776	6,647	2,026	3,890	1,398	120	-20.8	69.0	93.7	57.0
Virginia	do	15,455	-1.2	184.7	24,852	24,284	7,718	9,397	3,761	305	-25.8	48.7	58.7	37.8
Washington	Jan. 1939	20,782	-7	110.0	25,553	24,868	6,304	4,771	4,771	327	-21.2	75.7	75.7	18.7
Wyoming	do	2,542	-1.2	105.9	3,497	3,410	1,052	955	955	52	-24.6	90.8	90.8	27.3

See footnotes at end of table.

more than 25 percent. The outstanding decreases of 75 and 56 percent were reported by Michigan and Connecticut, respectively. Increases were reported in seven States, with authorizations in Virginia more than double those for August. About 210,000 claimants exhausted wage credits during September, indicating that reemployment was the principal factor underlying the reduced amount of benefits paid in September. In the District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Massachusetts, and Missouri, exhaustions exceeded authorizations. In Massachusetts, exhaustions for September exceeded authorizations and approximated the number of individuals receiving benefits during the week ended September 16, 1939. For the country as a whole, the number of new claim authorizations exceeded the number of exhaustions by about 44 percent.

Although there were fewer working days than in August, September placements in private industry reached another new high as public employment

offices filled 287,000 private jobs, a gain of 13 percent over the previous month. More than 352,000 complete placements were made during September. The new record of private placements showed a 42-percent increase over September 1938 and a 20-percent gain over the corresponding month in 1937. Almost half of the private placements were for jobs whose duration exceeded 1 month. Gains were widespread, with the sharpest increases reported for the East South Central and Mountain areas. During the first 3 quarters of 1939, placements in private industry aggregated 1,884,000, as compared with 1,339,000 and 1,855,000, respectively, for the corresponding periods of 1938 and 1937.

The active file of job seekers at the end of September numbered 5,680,000, a decline of 2.5 percent from the preceding month, marking a new low since December 1937. The number of job seekers was still 806,000 higher than in December 1937, but about 2,439,000 below August 1938, the

Table 6.—State unemployment compensation funds available for benefits, cumulative collections and interest, and benefits charged, by States, as of Sept. 30, 1939—Continued

[Data reported by State agencies, ¹ corrected to Oct. 18, 1939]

[Amounts in thousands]

State	Month and year benefits first payable	Total funds available for benefits as of Sept. 30, 1939			Cumulative collections and interest credited as of Sept. 30, 1939		Collections January-September 1939 *	Benefits charged				Ratio (percent) of—		
		Amount †	Per-centage change from Aug. 31, 1939	Index ‡	Total collections and interest †	Collections *		Cumulative through September 1939 *	Jan ary-September 1939 *	September 1939		1939 benefits to 1939 col-lections	Benefits to col-lections since benefits first payable	Total benefits to cumu-lative collec-tions and interest
										Amount	Per-centage change from August			
States collecting monthly:														
District of Columbia.....	Jan. 1938...	15,100	+4.1	256.2	17,919	17,384	5,231	2,819	1,147	97	-7.6	21.9	24.3	15.7
Louisiana †.....	do.....	15,519	+2.8	202.8	24,416	23,834	7,358	8,897	4,890	454	-3.2	66.5	54.7	36.4
North Carolina.....	do.....	15,869	+4.8	168.6	27,894	27,313	8,243	12,025	3,809	289	-24.9	46.2	66.7	43.1
North Dakota.....	Jan. 1939...	2,245	+2.9	118.3	2,699	2,631	766	454	454	18	-35.7	59.3	59.3	16.8
Texas.....	Jan. 1938...	42,353	+2.7	214.4	60,075	58,505	17,270	17,722	8,378	872	+6.7	48.5	45.4	29.5
Vermont.....	do.....	2,766	+3.6	195.9	4,050	3,956	1,146	1,284	462	37	+15.6	40.3	50.1	31.7
West Virginia.....	do.....	10,980	+4.8	107.6	26,681	26,270	7,249	15,701	3,636	310	-33.5	50.2	97.1	58.8
Wisconsin.....	July 1936...	46,395	+2.4	153.2	60,788	58,358	10,497	14,393	2,838	285	-5.0	27.0	13 45.8	23.7

¹ Except interest earned on funds in State accounts in the unemployment trust fund which is credited and reported by the U. S. Treasury in the last month of each quarter.

² Represents sum of balances at end of month in State clearing account, benefit-payment account, and unemployment trust fund account maintained in the U. S. Treasury.

³ For all States except Wisconsin, index is based on funds available for benefits as of end of month prior to that in which benefits were first payable; Wisconsin index is based on funds available as of Dec. 31, 1937.

⁴ Includes refund of \$40,561,886 by Federal Government to 13 States, Alaska, and Hawaii, collected on pay rolls for year 1936 under title IX of the Social Security Act.

⁵ Includes contributions plus penalties and interest collected from employers since contributions were first payable. Figures are adjusted for refunds of contributions and for dishonored contribution checks. Employer contributions of 2.7 percent are collected in all States except the District of Columbia and Michigan, where rate is 3 percent. In New York, rate is 3 percent for employers covered by State law but not covered by Federal law; those employers covered by Federal law pay 2.7 percent.

⁶ Adjusted for voided benefit checks.

⁷ Percentage change excludes South Dakota. See footnote 13.

⁸ Figures for Illinois and Montana represent ratio of benefits to collections since benefits first became payable in July 1939.

⁹ Employee contributions of 1.5 percent are collected in Rhode Island; 1 percent in Alabama, California, Kentucky, and New Jersey; and 0.5 percent in Louisiana.

¹⁰ Data not comparable with those for other States or for previous months, because \$343,629 was certified during July and August by the Social Security Board to the Secretary of the Treasury on behalf of the State of Connecticut for payment into the railroad unemployment insurance account. See p. 77, table 10, footnote 7.

¹¹ Changed to a quarterly collection basis as of pay-roll month of July 1939.

¹² Decrease of less than 0.1 percent.

¹³ State agency suspended benefit-payment operations July 28-Sept. 26 inclusive.

¹⁴ Includes \$2,147,000 in benefits charged prior to January 1938.

¹⁵ Computed on basis of collections and benefits charged since Jan. 1, 1938.

high month of last year. All areas of the country showed declines in the number of persons actively seeking work, with the exception of the East South Central region. The largest relative declines occurred in the South Atlantic and the West South Central areas, both of which showed decreases of 5.7 percent.

Contributions deposited by State agencies in

State clearing accounts in September totaled \$10.3 million as compared with more than \$112 million in August. For the States collecting on a monthly basis, contributions deposited declined 1.5 percent from the preceding month, while deposits of contributions in States collecting quarterly were reduced 96 percent from August. For the group of States as a whole, deposits during the

Table 7.—Activities of public employment services in the United States, by States, September 1939

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to Oct. 20, 1939]

State	Placements ¹					New applications		Active file ² as of Sept. 30, 1939	
	Total	Private			Public	Number	Percentage change from August		
		Number	Percentage change from August	Regular (over 1 month)	Temporary (1 month or less)				Number
Total.....	352,535	287,290	+13	140,998	146,292	65,245	566,147	+1	5,680,310
Alabama.....	5,142	4,155	+35	2,245	1,910	967	8,573	+7	121,530
Alaska.....	337	223	+19	43	180	114	293	+12	1,744
Arizona.....	3,341	2,917	+78	2,075	842	424	2,976	+32	21,708
Arkansas.....	5,860	5,006	+114	1,876	3,130	854	4,817	+2	71,915
California.....	26,963	24,736	+5	11,610	13,126	2,227	43,245	(7)	381,954
Colorado.....	7,124	6,407	+16	1,847	4,560	717	5,355	+4	60,280
Connecticut.....	5,082	4,253	+24	2,062	1,591	829	5,034	-3	82,078
Delaware.....	1,743	1,497	+21	1,062	435	246	1,048	-20	13,662
District of Columbia.....	3,833	3,434	+13	1,660	1,774	399	3,941	+4	35,615
Florida.....	2,568	1,770	+23	1,240	530	798	9,498	-6	61,686
Georgia.....	10,159	7,219	+24	3,553	3,666	2,940	14,030	-9	177,273
Hawaii.....	734	346	+2	123	223	388	1,512	+61	9,121
Idaho.....	3,702	2,282	+20	857	1,425	1,420	1,938	-4	13,387
Illinois.....	12,591	12,379	+11	6,094	6,285	212	28,638	-25	190,021
Indiana.....	9,293	8,805	+26	5,065	3,740	488	14,513	+2	186,958
Iowa.....	8,657	6,261	+30	2,491	3,770	2,396	5,646	-6	87,116
Kansas.....	3,277	2,632	+21	1,059	1,573	645	4,788	-8	40,106
Kentucky.....	3,412	2,317	+64	1,440	877	1,095	14,195	+3	88,276
Louisiana.....	5,241	4,348	+16	3,027	1,321	893	7,555	+3	100,589
Maine.....	2,230	1,414	-19	1,025	389	816	2,172	+7	30,078
Maryland.....	3,781	2,993	+3	1,781	1,242	788	6,035	-11	55,886
Massachusetts.....	3,630	2,919	+34	1,826	1,093	711	14,926	+5	249,153
Michigan.....	13,116	10,673	(7)	6,459	4,214	2,443	16,164	-12	241,018
Minnesota.....	8,195	5,833	+12	2,845	2,988	2,362	6,574	+4	157,297
Mississippi.....	9,188	5,218	+123	4,441	777	3,970	14,386	+18	82,656
Missouri.....	9,864	8,921	+78	3,036	5,885	943	20,708	+9	133,969
Montana.....	1,830	1,021	+2	628	393	809	1,291	-15	28,009
Nebraska.....	4,214	1,834	+35	927	907	2,380	2,691	-23	50,528
Nevada.....	1,172	955	+2	563	392	217	994	-4	5,472
New Hampshire.....	2,003	1,398	-14	860	538	605	1,501	-5	25,430
New Jersey.....	11,149	10,693	+3	6,018	4,675	456	19,849	+5	275,200
New Mexico.....	5,815	5,566	+379	1,875	3,691	249	1,508	+6	33,859
New York.....	24,983	20,411	+20	10,459	9,952	4,572	133,256	+30	534,354
North Carolina.....	10,580	6,582	-31	4,326	2,256	3,968	11,386	+13	100,249
North Dakota.....	4,661	3,695	-56	1,036	2,659	966	2,325	-57	28,288
Ohio.....	16,177	14,655	+27	7,804	6,851	1,522	21,209	-17	294,446
Oklahoma.....	6,726	5,610	+92	1,114	4,496	1,116	7,584	-19	54,795
Oregon.....	8,473	7,019	-11	3,089	3,930	1,454	4,582	-6	26,872
Pennsylvania.....	11,677	8,178	+13	5,608	2,570	3,499	28,212	-5	549,200
Rhode Island.....	1,077	833	-8	607	226	244	3,190	-11	39,602
South Carolina.....	3,135	2,159	+24	1,602	557	976	4,115	-12	96,718
South Dakota ¹	145	108	-----	31	77	37	227	-----	33,134
Tennessee.....	6,036	5,076	+54	2,390	2,686	960	7,743	+5	130,811
Texas.....	26,700	22,825	+4	7,278	15,547	3,875	25,373	-8	260,980
Utah.....	1,999	1,740	-1	619	1,121	259	1,641	-33	21,255
Vermont.....	1,843	1,504	+95	545	959	339	970	-14	15,056
Virginia.....	7,327	5,078	-25	3,674	1,404	2,249	8,246	+6	47,155
Washington.....	11,701	10,620	-16	2,035	8,585	1,081	6,329	-12	88,286
West Virginia.....	3,978	3,068	+41	1,971	1,097	910	4,055	-7	69,205
Wisconsin.....	8,521	6,801	+16	3,961	2,840	1,720	8,519	-6	168,458
Wyoming.....	1,550	903	+8	566	337	647	791	-37	7,861

¹ Preliminary.

² Represents applicants regarded by employment office as actively seeking work. The files are cleared periodically by removal of cards of applicants who have not recently renewed their registrations. There is some variation from office to office and State to State in the frequency with which this is done. The extent to which applicants for work relief are included in the active file also varies from State to State.

³ Decrease of less than 1 percent.

⁴ Increase of less than 1 percent.

⁵ Data cover Sept. 27-30 only. State agency suspended operations July 28-Sept. 26 inclusive.

first 9 months in 1939 were more than \$613 million, compared with \$578.3 million during the corresponding period of 1938.

Funds available for benefits declined 1.1 percent from August and aggregated more than \$1.4 billion. The decrease was due entirely to the decline in contributions received by the States on a quarterly collection basis, for which the third month of each quarter marks the low point in deposits. Funds available for benefits in the 47

States reporting comparable data were 8 percent higher than at the end of the previous quarter. Benefits charged during September totaled \$33.8 million for all States, the smallest monthly total reported since April 1939, and represented a decline of 24.5 percent from August. Decreases were widespread, with only nine States reporting increases. Of the total benefits charged in September, 66 percent was disbursed by California, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York,

Table 8.—Percentage distribution of number of benefit payments for total unemployment¹ by amount of benefit check, by States, July–September 1939

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to Nov. 1, 1939]

State	Percentage distribution of number of benefit payments in amounts of—								
	Less than \$2.00	\$2.00– 3.99	\$4.00– 5.99	\$6.00– 7.99	\$8.00– 9.99	\$10.00– 11.99	\$12.00– 13.99	\$14.00– 15.99	\$16.00 and over
Total.....	0.2	2.1	8.4	17.6	15.2	13.3	11.2	26.2	5.8
Alabama.....	2.6	9.8	24.6	28.4	13.2	9.3	4.4	7.7	76.9
Alaska.....			.8	1.6	3.1	3.7	5.7	8.2	
Arizona.....		.6	3.9	13.0	14.1	19.6	16.5	32.3	
Arkansas.....	(¹)	22.4	28.7	21.3	11.0	5.7	4.0	6.9	
California.....				18.0	17.0	16.6	12.3	36.1	
Colorado.....		.2	7.5	12.8	12.8	12.8	16.6	37.3	
Connecticut.....	.2	.3	2.8	26.2	21.6	18.8	11.8	18.3	
Delaware.....			18.3	20.6	18.6	13.0	9.2	20.3	
District of Columbia.....	.6	7.2	21.6	25.4	15.4	8.6	5.7	15.4	.1
Florida.....	.5	4.6	21.9	22.0	17.1	12.4	7.6	13.9	
Georgia.....	1.9	6.0	43.7	22.8	10.4	5.3	3.0	6.9	
Hawaii.....			14.0	19.5	18.7	16.7	11.2	19.9	
Idaho.....	.2	.8	9.9	20.3	14.0	18.5	14.2	17.2	4.9
Illinois ²				5.8	11.2	14.5	14.8	13.4	40.3
Indiana.....		.1	2.9	10.0	16.2	16.5	15.5	38.8	
Iowa.....	.5	1.0	15.1	16.4	14.2	12.8	12.0	28.0	
Kansas.....	.1	.4	16.3	14.8	13.4	12.4	10.4	32.2	
Kentucky.....			28.5	23.0	18.3	12.7	8.3	9.2	
Louisiana.....	.1	.2	39.4	21.1	12.9	7.3	5.1	3.8	10.1
Maine.....	.2	14.8	24.4	24.6	17.2	10.1	4.4	4.3	
Maryland.....		(¹)	16.3	22.6	19.3	13.4	9.6	18.8	
Massachusetts.....			10.3	17.4	23.5	16.2	10.4	22.2	
Michigan ³		(¹)	.2	5.0	6.1	7.9	11.1	15.4	54.3
Minnesota.....	(¹)	(¹)	6.2	17.9	20.2	14.9	13.5	27.3	
Mississippi.....	4.1	18.4	34.0	21.4	9.6	4.4	2.3	4.9	
Missouri.....	.6	2.8	23.7	19.7	14.8	10.5	8.0	19.9	
Montana.....			6.1	12.8	11.2	12.4	15.3	42.2	
Nebraska.....		.7	17.7	22.3	19.9	14.2	10.9	14.3	
Nevada.....	.5	.7	.7	4.7	6.5	7.6	12.8	66.5	
New Hampshire.....			15.9	26.4	24.0	14.9	8.2	10.6	
New Jersey.....			16.1	17.1	16.7	13.0	10.0	27.1	
New Mexico.....		2.3	10.1	13.7	12.4	13.8	15.2	32.5	
New York.....				18.6	16.3	14.0	11.6	39.5	
North Carolina.....	4.5	31.6	29.9	19.3	8.0	3.3	1.3	2.1	
North Dakota.....			8.9	17.9	20.1	19.8	15.3	18.0	
Ohio.....	.2	2.2	7.8	16.9	17.0	16.5	12.9	26.5	
Oklahoma.....	1.0	2.7	4.7	6.3	34.0	10.9	8.8	31.6	
Oregon.....		.1	.3	12.5	12.7	13.1	13.1	48.2	
Pennsylvania.....			20.3	13.2	13.5	13.5	15.6	37.4	
Rhode Island.....	(¹)	2.0	1.5	17.6	21.9	27.0	9.6	7.0	13.4
South Carolina.....	.1	3.3	44.7	32.7	10.2	4.2	2.0	2.8	
South Dakota ⁴.....	.2	3.9	18.9	20.0	21.9	12.8	8.9	13.4	
Tennessee.....	.1	.6	30.5	27.7	17.1	9.5	5.4	9.1	
Texas ⁴.....	.1	.3	31.2	20.3	13.7	9.1	6.3	19.0	
Utah ⁴.....	.3	1.1	7.0	12.8	17.0	12.0	10.4	12.5	26.9
Vermont.....	.2	2.4	23.7	26.8	20.0	10.9	6.4	9.6	
Virginia.....		12.4	21.6	24.7	14.3	8.3	6.5	12.2	
Washington.....	.4	1.3	10.5	11.4	12.2	14.9	40.3	0.1	
West Virginia.....		13.6	23.8	19.0	15.6	11.9	7.0	0.1	
Wisconsin.....	(¹)	.3	3.7	12.9	14.0	22.5	23.2	21.4	2.0
Wyoming.....		.1	3.9	10.1	12.0	10.3	10.6	9.4	43.6

¹ For definitions of types of unemployment, see the *Bulletin*, March 1939, p. 33.

² Less than 0.1 percent.

³ Distribution based on August and September data only.

⁴ Distribution for July only; August and September data not reported.

⁵ Distribution based on data for July 1–27 and Sept. 27–30. State agency suspended operations July 28–Sept. 26, inclusive.

⁶ Benefits for part-total unemployment included with benefits for total unemployment.

Ohio, and Pennsylvania, as compared with 70 percent for this group of States in the previous month.

As of the close of September 1939, about \$739 million in benefits had been charged since the initiation of benefit payments; \$343 million had been charged since January 1, 1939. Michigan, New York, and Pennsylvania have accounted for

almost half of all payments made since benefits were first payable. About 59 cents has been paid for each \$1 of contributions collected during the first 3 quarters of 1939. Benefits have exceeded contributions collected this year only in Idaho, which experienced relatively heavy disbursements during the first half of the year. Alaska, Michigan, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Wyoming are the

Table 9.—Percentage distribution of number of benefit payments for partial unemployment¹ by amount of benefit check, by States, July–September 1939

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to Nov. 1, 1939]

State	Percentage distribution of number of benefit payments in amounts of—								
	Less than \$2.00	\$2.00–3.99	\$4.00–5.99	\$6.00–7.99	\$8.00–9.99	\$10.00–11.99	\$12.00–13.99	\$14.00–15.99	\$16.00 and over
Total	8.7	22.8	24.4	17.9	11.7	7.3	4.6	2.0	0.7
Alabama	6.2	23.7	27.9	21.3	10.8	8.2	2.8	2.0	.1
Alaska	4.8	6.4	14.5	9.7	21.0	22.6	11.3	9.7	
Arizona	.3	14.7	17.6	24.0	17.1	10.7	11.3	4.3	
Arkansas	21.1	35.8	24.0	9.9	5.2	2.5	1.1	.4	
California	9.9	21.6	25.5	18.1	11.5	7.7	3.7	2.0	
Colorado	3.8	13.2	20.5	18.6	19.0	12.8	8.8	3.3	
Connecticut		28.4	30.2	20.2	10.9	6.2	3.3	.8	
Delaware	14.5	29.0	23.9	15.7	9.7	3.7	3.0	.5	
District of Columbia	8.7	19.2	28.1	20.7	9.3	7.0	4.7	1.9	.4
Florida	.2	14.4	30.9	24.3	15.3	7.8	5.3	1.8	
Georgia	22.0	40.8	21.7	8.2	4.3	2.5	.5	(?)	
Hawaii	6.8	15.1	34.1	16.7	14.4	7.6	3.8	1.5	
Idaho	1.9	5.6	10.3	19.8	19.4	20.4	13.9	6.5	2.2
Illinois ¹		9.8	22.4	20.2	16.0	13.9	9.6	5.3	2.8
Indiana	9.1	27.8	21.1	15.5	14.2	7.9	3.6	.8	
Iowa	5.2	27.3	24.9	17.9	10.8	7.6	5.3	1.0	
Kansas	12.9	11.9	31.9	16.8	11.9	8.4	5.3	.9	
Kentucky ¹	5.7	14.0	22.5	15.8	19.3	14.9	6.2	1.6	
Louisiana	.8	24.1	32.0	18.8	11.1	5.6	3.3	2.7	1.6
Maine		28.0	34.3	22.8	9.7	3.9	1.1	.2	
Maryland	.2	25.5	27.0	19.3	12.0	7.1	3.7	2.0	3.2
Massachusetts ¹									
Michigan ¹									
Minnesota	5.3	7.5	26.0	21.2	13.7	15.3	8.7	2.3	
Mississippi ¹	17.1	32.5	24.8	15.0	5.3	1.8	2.4	1.1	
Missouri	.8	33.1	26.3	17.6	10.8	7.8	3.0	.6	
Montana ¹									
Nebraska		4.8	31.3	20.3	21.6	12.7	5.2	4.1	
Nevada	.3	.7	3.9	12.4	23.5	17.9	21.8	19.5	
New Hampshire	13.3	32.0	25.7	13.8	9.1	4.4	1.1	.6	
New Jersey ¹									
New Mexico	.7	6.1	23.5	22.8	18.5	15.9	8.9	3.6	
New York ¹									
North Carolina	34.5	36.8	17.3	6.3	2.7	1.3	.9	.2	
North Dakota			18.1	31.9	21.8	11.8	9.7	6.7	
Ohio	9.9	28.9	24.1	20.1	12.4	2.1	2.5		
Oklahoma	7.9	16.2	18.8	22.5	13.1	9.6	8.9	3.0	
Oregon	1.8	17.5	20.9	19.5	16.3	14.2	7.5	2.3	
Pennsylvania ¹									
Rhode Island	21.5	27.6	22.4	15.4	7.6	3.9	1.4	.2	
South Carolina	29.0	22.8	29.5	12.4	3.8	1.7	.5	.3	
South Dakota ¹	4.3	20.2	38.1	18.0	11.5	3.6	4.3		
Tennessee	.3	37.7	31.3	15.7	7.5	4.0	1.9	1.6	
Texas ¹									
Utah ¹	4.4	8.2	12.1	8.2	7.2	11.5	5.2	11.0	32.2
Vermont	13.8	22.8	24.3	23.3	8.7	3.3	2.3	1.5	
Virginia	10.3	33.8	27.9	13.3	7.8	4.9	1.9	.1	
Washington	.3	4.5	23.4	21.4	15.3	17.7	14.5	2.9	
West Virginia ¹									
Wisconsin	12.3	34.6	16.8	17.6	6.9	7.2	1.8	2.3	.5
Wyoming		2.8	15.4	25.4	16.3	6.2	20.2	12.1	1.6

¹ For definitions of types of unemployment, see the *Bulletin*, March 1939, p. 33. Includes benefits for part-total unemployment, except where otherwise noted. Benefits for partial unemployment are not provided by State law in Massachusetts, Mississippi, Montana, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania. Of these, only Mississippi provides for payments of less than full weekly benefit amount for total unemployment, i. e., "part-total" unemployment. In Kentucky, which pays benefits for part-total unemployment, the provision for payments for partial unemployment is not effective until January 1940.

² Less than 0.1 percent.

³ Distribution based on August and September data only.

⁴ Data not comparable; benefit payments for partial unemployment cover more than 1 week of unemployment.

Distribution based on data for July 1–27 and Sept. 27–30. State agency suspended operations July 28–Sept. 26 inclusive.

⁵ Benefits for part-total unemployment included with benefits for total unemployment in table 8.

only other States which have paid at least 85 cents of each \$1 in contributions collected this year.

Size of Benefit Check

As a result of the inclusion of Illinois and Montana with the States paying benefits, the proportion of payments for total unemployment of less than \$6 for the country as a whole was smaller than in the preceding quarter. Conversely, the proportion of checks in excess of \$10 increased somewhat, since a relatively large num-

ber of payments in Illinois were for amounts of \$10 or more. Between one-third and two-thirds of the payments made in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia were for amounts of less than \$6. Maine, North Carolina, and West Virginia continued to show the effects of their shift to an annual-earnings basis for determinations of weekly benefit amounts. This change, which first became effective in the second quarter of 1939, has resulted in an increased

Table 10.—Status of State accounts in the unemployment trust fund, fiscal year 1939-40¹

State	Balance as of June 30, 1939	Fiscal year 1939-40 through September			
		Contributions deposited	Interest credited ²	Withdrawals	Balance as of Sept. 30, 1939
Total.....	\$1,273,608,566	\$209,123,121	\$8,301,058	\$115,707,629	\$1,375,325,116
Alabama.....	9,307,099	1,959,310	61,627	1,200,000	10,128,036
Alaska.....	820,020	151,724	5,257	70,000	907,001
Arizona.....	2,086,306	535,000	13,550	400,000	2,234,856
Arkansas.....	5,785,859	864,141	38,041	350,000	6,338,041
California.....	124,084,183	19,236,000	818,069	8,300,000	135,838,252
Colorado.....	9,437,208	1,274,750	50,650	780,000	9,991,608
Connecticut.....	21,564,842	4,110,000	145,054	³ 1,543,629	24,276,267
Delaware.....	4,626,624	605,000	30,370	150,000	5,111,994
District of Columbia.....	13,153,394	1,765,055	86,649	325,000	14,680,098
Florida.....	12,587,024	1,530,000	78,353	1,825,000	12,370,377
Georgia.....	17,596,654	1,400,000	111,842	1,000,000	18,078,496
Hawaii.....	4,004,824	432,615	25,847	105,000	4,377,986
Idaho.....	2,326,893	505,613	15,611	180,000	2,668,117
Illinois.....	153,885,221	16,900,000	1,000,265	8,000,000	163,785,486
Indiana.....	27,165,249	5,194,711	180,257	2,150,000	30,390,217
Iowa.....	11,783,903	2,050,000	75,962	800,000	13,109,865
Kansas.....	11,533,690	1,423,464	75,787	532,000	12,700,911
Kentucky.....	21,540,916	2,674,000	138,435	1,132,000	23,221,351
Louisiana.....	13,644,131	2,375,000	87,562	1,890,000	14,606,693
Maine.....	2,354,990	1,000,000	16,659	425,000	2,946,649
Maryland.....	10,774,721	3,000,000	78,027	1,125,000	12,727,748
Massachusetts.....	60,442,824	9,500,000	303,690	5,500,000	64,836,514
Michigan.....	48,775,273	11,314,142	299,435	16,250,000	39,108,850
Minnesota.....	17,323,592	3,650,000	118,874	1,000,000	20,092,266
Mississippi.....	3,256,903	485,000	21,391	290,000	3,473,294
Missouri.....	41,606,791	4,750,000	271,697	1,350,000	45,178,488
Montana.....	6,049,175	700,000	37,058	500,000	6,286,233
Nebraska.....	8,099,793	1,030,000	53,745	185,000	8,998,535
Nevada.....	1,690,488	255,000	9,956	200,000	1,625,443
New Hampshire.....	4,539,584	857,057	30,243	330,000	5,097,184
New Jersey.....	80,565,568	11,348,000	520,779	3,400,000	89,034,347
New Mexico.....	2,515,113	375,000	16,096	300,000	2,606,211
New York.....	140,890,300	34,295,000	939,111	20,000,000	156,035,411
North Carolina.....	13,641,072	2,879,000	89,742	1,000,000	15,509,814
North Dakota.....	1,974,155	250,000	12,897	71,000	2,146,052
Ohio.....	113,312,081	13,925,000	727,781	6,300,000	121,664,862
Oklahoma.....	12,648,582	1,655,000	83,191	825,000	13,701,778
Oregon.....	6,478,010	875,489	41,072	750,000	6,644,571
Pennsylvania.....	75,767,326	19,451,000	491,656	15,000,000	80,709,982
Rhode Island.....	7,538,242	2,544,107	50,224	1,885,000	8,047,573
South Carolina.....	8,982,305	400,000	55,810	550,000	8,888,115
South Dakota.....	2,235,484	210,000	14,635	14,000	2,446,119
Tennessee.....	10,636,099	2,165,000	71,270	1,080,000	11,792,369
Texas.....	37,562,327	5,590,000	246,398	2,300,000	41,098,725
Utah.....	2,564,699	700,000	17,416	400,000	2,882,115
Vermont.....	2,285,813	404,289	14,963	100,000	2,605,065
Virginia.....	13,603,562	2,575,000	88,890	1,000,000	15,267,461
Washington.....	19,046,965	2,525,000	123,079	1,100,000	20,595,044
West Virginia.....	5,893,849	2,395,000	56,355	1,300,000	10,015,204
Wisconsin.....	43,405,286	3,228,654	276,381	900,000	46,010,321
Wyoming.....	2,304,284	335,000	14,839	165,000	2,489,123

¹ Federal contributions from employers have been collectible in all States since Jan. 1, 1936. Employee contributions on wages earned are also required by Alabama, California, Kentucky, Louisiana, New Jersey, and Rhode Island. For data for fiscal years 1937-38 and 1938-39, see the *Bulletin*, August 1939, p. 79.

² Interest is credited at end of each quarter of fiscal year.

³ Includes \$343,629 withdrawn by Connecticut for administrative expenses under unemployment compensation law in accordance with sec. 13 (c) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act. See p. 77, table 10, footnote 7.

Source: Compiled from data furnished by the U. S. Treasury Department, Office of the Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits.

proportion of smaller payments, as compared with payments made during periods prior to the change. In contrast to these States, Alaska, Illinois, Michigan, and Wyoming reported that 40 percent or more of the payments for total unemployment were for \$16 or more.

In interpreting the data on the size of benefit payments for partial unemployment, it should be recognized that such payments represent compensation for loss of earnings arising from reductions in normal working schedules. As working hours are expanded, benefits for partial unemployment will be issued in increasingly smaller amounts.

State Amendments

During September three State legislatures were in session. Alabama recessed in September and Wisconsin adjourned in October, but New Jersey continued in session with compensation measures still pending. Alabama alone enacted unemployment compensation legislation during this period.

Alabama.—An amendment approved September 21 revised the Alabama unemployment compensation law to conform to the provisions of the Industrial Relations Act, passed in March 1939, and made extensive changes in employment exclusions, benefits, contributions, and other provisions.

The definition of "employer" is amended to delete the provision on contractors and subcontractors, and the definition of "employment," on the basis of geographic location of service, is changed to conform to the standard or Draft Bill definition. Employment exclusions are amended to follow the 1939 changes in exclusions under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act, including the provision that employers shall pay contributions on the first \$3,000 only of an employee's annual wages.

Changes in the benefit structure include the establishment of a four-quarter base period and a benefit year which begins with the first week of a valid claim. The formula for the weekly benefit amount is changed from 50 percent of the full-time weekly wage to one twenty-sixth of the high-quarter earnings, rounded to multiples of one dollar, with a two-dollar minimum. To be eligible for benefits an employee is required to have earned wages in his base period equal to 30 times his weekly benefit amount. Wages in excess of \$3,000 earned by an employee from an employer during a calendar year are excluded in determining the benefit amount. New provisions are added defining seasonal and maritime employment and benefit rights of workers engaged in such employment.

Employees are no longer required to pay contributions on wages in excess of the first \$3,000 earned during a calendar year. Experience rating is abolished, but provision is made for the appointment of a committee to study and report not later than December 31, 1940, on the advisability of establishing an experience-rating system.

Collection methods are strengthened to provide a penalty of 10 percent on delinquent contributions, to make such contributions and penalties a lien, to permit levy upon and sale of employer's property to satisfy such lien, and to allow the administrative agency to assess contributions on the basis of any available information if the employer fails to file the correct reports.

Provisions relating to the unemployment compensation fund are amended to include the establishment of a clearing account, an unemployment trust fund account, and a benefit account as provided in the Draft Bill.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

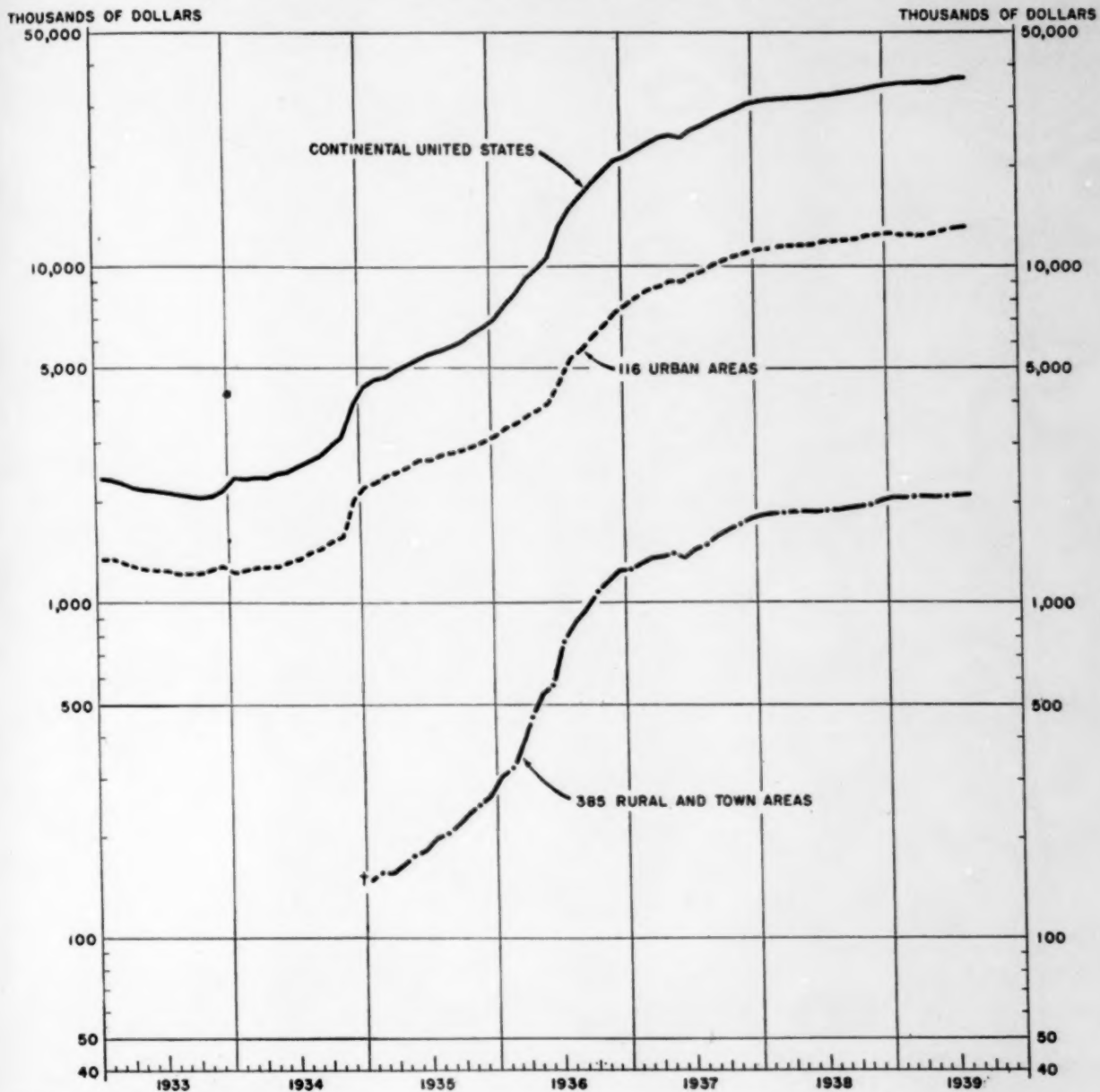
BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS • DIVISION OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RESEARCH

SPECIAL TYPES OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, 1933-39

IN RECENT years payments for the special types of public assistance increased relatively more rapidly in rural and town areas than in urban

areas. Monthly expenditures for January 1933-August 1939 in the continental United States, in 116 urban areas, and in 385 rural and town areas

Chart I.—Trend in payments to recipients of old-age assistance in the continental United States, 116 urban areas, and 385 rural and town areas, January 1933-August 1939 (see table 1) (ratio scale)



† Data incomplete for 1933 and 1934.

Table 1.—Amount of obligations incurred for payments to recipients of the 3 special types of public assistance in the continental United States, in 116 urban areas and in 385 rural and town areas, by months, January 1933–August 1939¹

[In thousands]

Year and month	Old-age assistance in—			Aid to dependent children in—			Aid to the blind in—		
	Continental United States ²	116 urban areas	385 rural and town areas ³	Continental United States ²	116 urban areas	385 rural and town areas ³	Continental United States ²	116 urban areas	385 rural and town areas ³
1933									
January	\$2,322	\$1,337	\$456	\$3,670	\$2,100	\$688	\$493	\$222	\$420
February	2,313	1,341	453	3,431	2,058	67	474	223	18
March	2,249	1,305	53	3,487	2,089	65	479	226	18
April	2,207	1,279	52	3,406	2,044	63	496	227	20
May	2,175	1,257	51	3,406	2,048	62	479	228	18
June	2,159	1,248	50	3,322	1,991	61	480	228	18
July	2,131	1,240	53	3,252	1,962	57	500	226	20
August	2,107	1,220	54	3,281	1,983	57	478	226	18
September	2,098	1,220	53	3,293	1,971	61	479	227	18
October	2,073	1,226	53	3,293	1,975	60	501	227	20
November	2,098	1,254	54	3,297	1,997	58	483	227	18
December	2,139	1,279	54	3,366	2,023	61	497	234	19
1934									
January	2,342	1,231	63	3,389	2,015	75	543	231	23
February	2,331	1,256	65	3,361	2,000	74	516	227	21
March	2,373	1,276	66	3,413	2,049	72	514	225	20
April	2,371	1,279	66	3,353	2,006	73	543	232	22
May	2,426	1,284	71	3,385	2,039	71	530	234	21
June	2,474	1,324	71	3,353	2,029	68	591	286	20
July	2,553	1,352	77	3,381	2,037	71	637	290	23
August	2,672	1,408	82	3,401	2,037	74	618	297	20
September	2,750	1,446	85	3,357	2,019	71	628	300	21
October	2,919	1,516	93	3,409	2,052	72	662	301	24
November	3,114	1,589	104	3,413	2,053	73	639	304	22
December	3,919	2,066	116	3,471	2,083	74	652	306	22
1935									
January	4,406	2,206	147	3,417	2,096	78	655	312	22
February	4,626	2,292	158	3,397	2,068	81	639	313	20
March	4,738	2,389	157	3,422	2,091	80	638	309	20
April	4,920	2,459	167	3,472	2,112	83	659	313	23
May	5,109	2,528	178	3,463	2,113	82	641	315	20
June	5,306	2,654	182	3,417	2,080	81	658	317	21
July	5,541	2,699	200	3,468	2,120	80	681	325	22
August	5,656	2,761	207	3,488	2,134	80	660	325	20
September	5,817	2,803	220	3,472	2,098	82	669	332	21
October	6,002	2,842	234	3,526	2,152	82	693	337	23
November	6,306	2,941	251	3,559	2,136	90	683	341	21
December	6,539	3,036	266	3,626	2,190	89	694	341	23
1936									
January	7,019	3,188	304	3,523	2,207	95	884	345	24
February	7,713	3,334	322	3,760	2,354	98	979	388	25
March	8,273	3,432	385	3,797	2,393	102	1,019	404	27
April	9,247	3,622	459	3,942	2,370	113	1,024	406	26
May	9,902	3,770	538	3,993	2,350	119	1,045	409	27
June	10,609	3,938	570	4,221	2,431	123	1,070	421	27
July	13,088	4,604	765	4,254	2,417	124	1,082	433	28
August	14,947	5,335	880	4,017	2,419	133	1,102	437	28
September	16,288	5,692	950	4,212	2,582	137	1,122	442	30
October	18,004	6,230	1,075	4,379	2,612	151	1,144	450	31
November	19,363	6,733	1,157	4,567	2,686	161	1,163	456	32
December	20,788	7,262	1,241	4,797	2,787	173	1,179	461	33
1937									
January	21,644	7,681	1,262	4,941	2,793	190	1,217	464	34
February	22,535	8,076	1,317	5,107	2,798	196	1,234	469	42
March	23,602	8,518	1,368	5,378	2,940	208	1,259	486	35
April	24,361	8,810	1,387	5,496	2,949	215	1,268	482	37
May	24,753	9,021	1,490	5,660	3,012	223	1,279	498	38
June	24,410	9,011	1,366	5,740	3,057	216	1,311	501	46
July	25,799	9,421	1,454	5,896	3,076	226	1,329	504	49
August	26,577	9,615	1,499	6,125	3,151	239	1,354	518	49
September	27,632	10,049	1,598	6,303	3,194	254	1,440	573	54
October	28,607	10,313	1,649	6,555	3,326	268	1,464	581	55
November	29,626	10,638	1,717	6,885	3,470	283	1,492	594	55
December	30,695	11,014	1,780	7,167	3,562	298	1,524	609	58
1938									
January	31,186	11,228	1,819	7,357	3,645	307	1,560	622	59
February	31,408	11,333	1,830	7,572	3,717	318	1,598	634	60
March	31,782	11,506	1,843	7,874	3,849	338	1,629	642	62
April	32,072	11,563	1,857	7,880	3,808	337	1,527	647	62
May	32,319	11,713	1,864	7,886	3,846	332	1,536	657	62
June	32,276	11,832	1,855	7,987	3,847	344	1,562	665	64
July	32,826	11,935	1,879	8,013	3,906	343	1,583	675	66
August	32,915	11,976	1,879	8,300	4,162	350	1,598	681	66
September	33,258	12,066	1,906	8,388	4,192	356	1,615	686	68
October	33,615	12,173	1,925	8,504	4,235	363	1,629	693	68
November	33,966	12,298	1,956	8,736	4,382	377	1,646	702	69
December	34,723	12,440	2,017	8,935	4,448	382	1,665	708	70

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.—Amount of obligations incurred for payments to recipients of the 3 special types of public assistance in the continental United States, in 116 urban areas and in 385 rural and town areas, by months, January 1933–August 1939¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Year and month	Old-age assistance in—			Aid to dependent children in—			Aid to the blind in—		
	Continental United States ²	116 urban areas	385 rural and town areas ³	Continental United States ²	116 urban areas	385 rural and town areas ³	Continental United States ²	116 urban areas	385 rural and town areas ³
1939									
January.....	35,016	12,669	2,040	9,221	4,580	390	1,664	708	74
February.....	35,130	12,578	2,042	9,385	4,645	397	1,676	715	73
March.....	35,190	12,642	2,060	9,485	4,781	405	1,681	716	74
April.....	35,287	12,493	2,068	9,199	4,412	404	1,687	718	74
May.....	35,188	12,626	2,057	9,263	4,650	400	1,682	719	74
June.....	35,787	12,895	2,073	9,565	4,811	399	1,693	723	74
July.....	36,167	13,037	2,087	9,622	4,847	395	1,700	726	74
August.....	36,361	13,145	2,094	9,655	4,883	395	1,709	730	74

¹ Excludes cost of administration. Figures for January 1933–January 1936 represent payments from State and local funds only; figures for subsequent months represent payments to recipients from Federal, State, and local funds in States administering the 3 special types of public assistance under the Social Security Act and from State and local funds only in States not participating under the act.

² Figures partly estimated.

³ Figures for January 1933–December 1936 from Wynne, Waller, Jr., *5 Years of Rural Relief*, Works Progress Administration, Division of Social Research, p. 37, 1938.

⁴ Data not available for 23 areas in Massachusetts.

⁵ Data not available for 64 areas in Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Oklahoma, and Washington.

⁶ Data not available for 43 areas in Colorado, Illinois, Kentucky, and Minnesota.

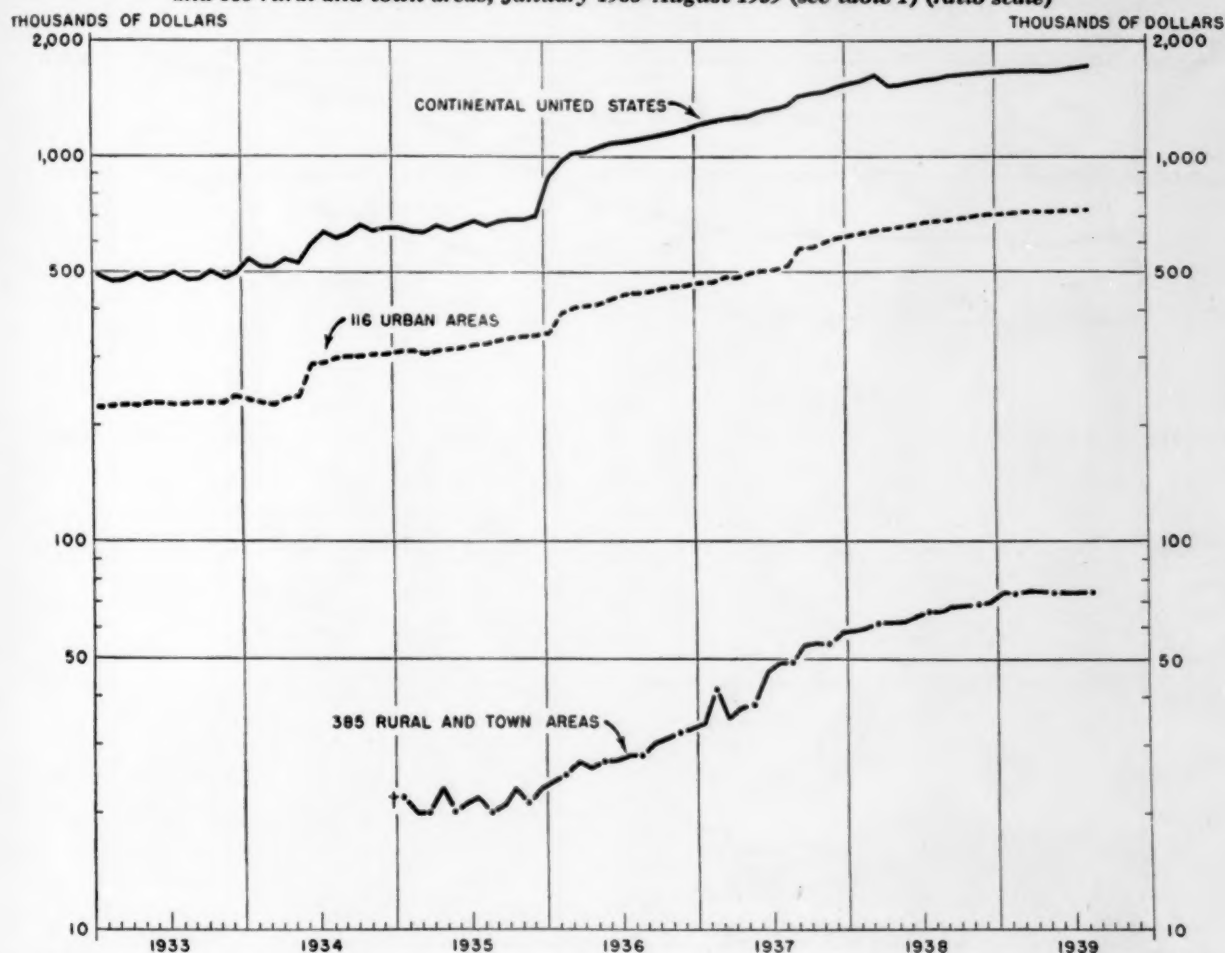
⁷ Data not available for 8 areas in Colorado.

⁸ Data not available for 11 areas in Colorado and Connecticut.

⁹ Data not available for 19 areas in Colorado and Illinois.

¹⁰ Data not available for 11 areas in Illinois.

Chart II.—Trend in payments to recipients of aid to the blind in the continental United States, 116 urban areas, and 385 rural and town areas, January 1933–August 1939 (see table 1) (ratio scale)



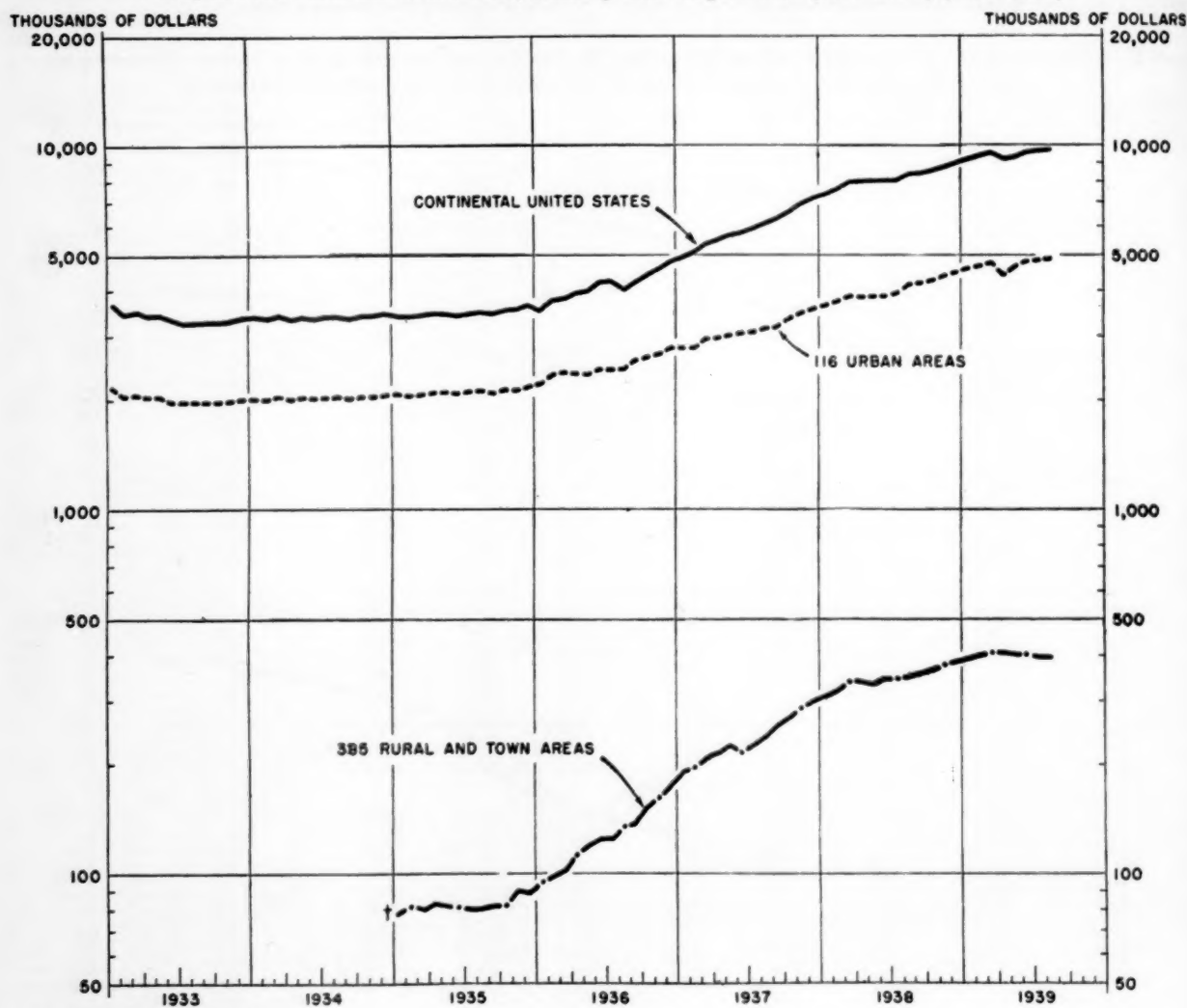
† Data incomplete for 1933 and 1934; relate to 374 areas for 1935 and 1936.

are presented in table 1. The 116 urban areas include 129 of the 191 cities with 50,000 population or more in 1930. The 385 rural and town areas, which include counties containing towns with populations up to 25,000, were selected as representative. Incomplete data in the earlier years limit comparisons to the period beginning January 1935.

In August 1939 total monthly payments for old-age assistance in the rural and town areas were 14 times as great as in January 1935, while in the continental United States and in the 116 urban areas expenditures were 8 and 6 times as large, respectively. Although the most rapid expansion in old-age assistance took place in 1936,

when Federal funds first became available under the Social Security Act, there was also a sharp upward movement in 1934 and 1935. Compared with January 1935, payments for aid to dependent children in August 1939 were 5 times as great in the rural and town areas, 3 times as large in the country as a whole, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as high in the urban areas. The curve for each series rose much more rapidly after Federal grants-in-aid became available to the States in February 1936. In August 1939 the amount expended for aid to the blind in the rural and town areas was more than 3 times as large as in January 1935. During this period, payments increased about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times in the United States and $2\frac{1}{2}$ times in the urban areas.

Chart III.—Trend in payments to recipients of aid to dependent children in the continental United States, 116 urban areas, and 385 rural and town areas, January 1933–August 1939 (see table 1) (ratio scale)



† Data incomplete for 1933 and 1934.

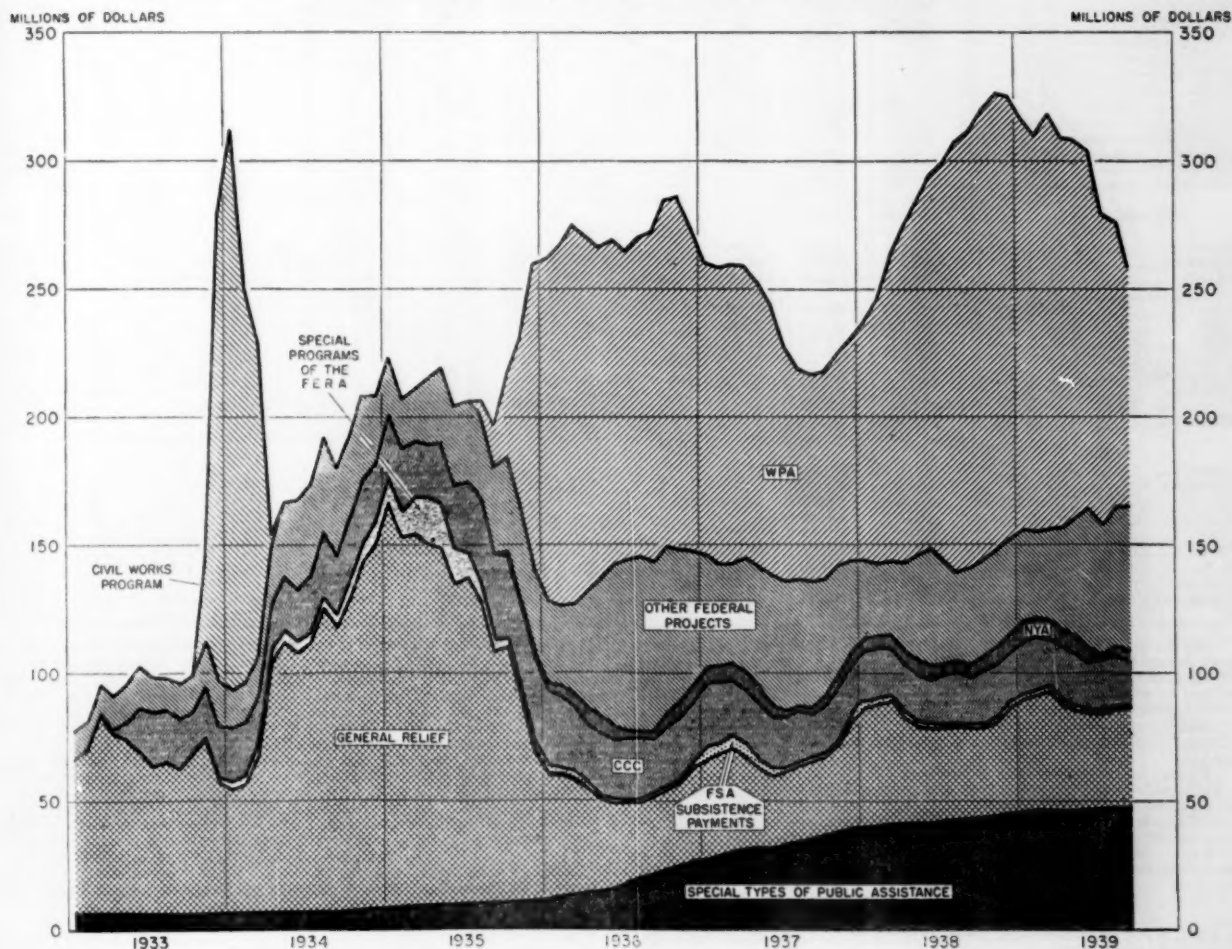
STATISTICS FOR THE UNITED STATES SEPTEMBER 1939

From August to September total disbursements in the continental United States for all public assistance and earnings of persons employed under Federal work programs dropped 6.3 percent to \$258.6 million. This amount excludes the costs of administering all programs and of materials, equipment, and supplies required for the operation of work projects. It is estimated that the aggregate expenditure for September benefited 5.7 million households, including 16.5 million persons; these totals represent declines from the previous month of 4.9 and 6.4 percent, respectively.

The decrease in total payments for assistance and earnings reflects primarily further retrench-

ment in employment and earnings on projects operated by the Work Projects Administration. Aggregate earnings of persons employed on such projects declined 16.5 percent to \$90.2 million, the smallest monthly total since December 1937. The average weekly number of employees in September was 1.7 million—13.3 percent below the average for August. Earnings of enrollees in the Civilian Conservation Corps decreased 11.7 percent to \$17.1 million; the average number enrolled declined 11.8 percent. A new enrollment in the CCC is made in the first month of each quarter with the result that the final month of the quarter normally shows declines in both the num-

Chart IV.—Public assistance and earnings of persons employed under Federal work programs in the continental United States, January 1933–September 1939 (see table 2)



ber of enrollees and amount of earnings. Sub-sistence payments certified by the Farm Security Administration amounted to 30.0 percent less than in August, but the total volume of such payments is extremely small.

In September total earnings on other Federal work and construction projects rose 3.6 percent to \$56.2 million; the average weekly number of

persons employed on such projects increased only 0.6 percent. General relief payments totaled \$38.5 million, an upward change of 1.0 percent. Total obligations incurred for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind amounted to \$47.9 million, only 0.4 percent more than in August. Earnings on WPA-financed projects operated by other Federal agencies and

Table 2.—Amount of public assistance and earnings of persons employed under Federal work programs in the continental United States, by months, January 1937–September 1939¹

(In thousands)

Year and month	All public assistance and earnings of persons employed under Federal work programs	Obligations incurred for—			Subsistence payments certified by the Farm Security Administration ²	Earnings of persons employed under Federal work programs ³					
		Special types of public assistance ¹	General relief ⁵	Relief under special programs of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration ⁴		Civilian Conservation Corps ⁷	National Youth Administration ⁶		Work Projects Administration ⁸		Other Federal work and construction projects ¹⁰
							Student aid	Work projects	Projects operated by the WPA	Projects operated by other Federal agencies	
1937 total	\$2,869,380	\$397,866	\$406,881	\$467	\$35,894	\$245,756	\$24,287	\$32,664	\$1,186,266		\$539,299
January	260,564	27,802	37,985	209	11 5,484	24,485	2,967	3,087	114,838		43,707
February	258,303	28,876	39,300	129	11 3,755	24,158	3,227	3,245	116,047		39,566
March	259,305	30,238	39,813	129	11 5,553	21,238	3,316	3,226	116,912		38,880
April	258,944	31,125	35,745		5,260	21,228	3,347	3,191	113,831		45,217
May	253,149	31,692	30,615		3,671	21,039	3,642	3,106	112,178		47,206
June	244,204	31,462	28,226		3,236	19,356	1,992	2,920	106,368		50,644
July	227,289	33,025	29,015		941	19,334	0	2,491	91,690		50,793
August	219,097	34,056	29,955		1,346	19,439	(11)	2,348	82,778		49,173
September	216,420	35,576	30,274		1,197	18,312	164	2,193	81,146		49,558
October	217,750	36,625	30,729		1,396	18,379	1,599	2,165	81,369		45,488
November	224,387	38,004	33,981		1,779	20,876	1,977	2,263	82,634		42,873
December	229,968	39,385	41,243		2,276	19,912	2,056	2,429	85,473		36,192
1938 total	3,485,645	508,921	475,955		22,587	230,318	19,598	41,660	1,722,277	\$28,559	435,870
January	237,244	40,103	46,404		2,204	19,940	1,996	2,552	93,000		30,985
February	245,819	40,573	47,207		2,473	19,461	2,196	2,688	103,092		28,159
March	263,215	41,284	47,471		2,577	18,336	2,203	2,739	119,693		28,912
April	273,945	41,478	41,113		2,325	18,311	2,255	2,766	131,419		34,278
May	283,620	41,740	37,337		2,156	18,014	2,406	3,075	137,916		40,976
June	294,349	41,825	36,747		1,756	17,174	1,550	3,585	146,068		45,644
July	298,989	42,422	35,998		1,291	19,848	0	3,701	151,416	4,293	40,026
August	307,207	42,814	36,244		1,117	20,334	6	3,903	163,378	4,621	34,790
September	311,017	43,262	35,393		1,231	18,767	211	3,930	164,910	4,749	38,564
October	320,213	43,748	34,865		1,492	20,367	1,980	4,028	171,162	4,939	37,632
November	325,485	44,348	36,397		1,703	20,514	2,408	4,193	172,257	4,971	38,094
December	324,542	45,324	40,779		2,262	19,252	2,417	4,400	167,906	4,986	37,216
1939											
January	316,154	45,901	43,578		2,391	20,642	2,266	4,347	155,843	4,763	35,423
February	309,975	46,191	44,915		2,327	20,689	2,457	4,472	150,290	4,476	34,158
March	318,305	46,356	46,438		2,492	18,103	2,446	4,451	157,707	4,888	35,424
April	309,177	46,173	41,135		2,242	19,974	2,494	4,318	146,340	6,116	40,385
May	307,871	46,133	39,096		1,687	20,432	2,494	4,286	140,645	7,333	45,765
June	304,338	47,045	36,914		1,282	18,637	1,935	3,993	133,132	7,452	53,945
July	278,981	47,490	36,130		1,828	19,317	0	2,570	119,648	2,486	50,512
August	276,172	47,725	38,085		1,211	19,372	4	4,151	108,063	3,328	54,233
September	258,648	47,925	38,482		848	17,097	268	4,222	90,207	3,404	56,204

¹ See the *Bulletin*, August 1939, p. 40, for information for 1933-36. Figures exclude cost of administration and of materials, equipment, and other items incident to operation of work programs. Figures are partly estimated and subject to revision.

² Payments to recipients from Federal, State, and local funds in States administering the 3 special types of public assistance under the Social Security Act and from State and local funds only in States not participating under the act.

³ Figures for January–March 1937 from the WPA, Division of Statistics.

⁴ Figures from the WPA, Division of Statistics; include obligations incurred for relief extended to cases under emergency education, student aid, rural rehabilitation, and transient programs of the emergency relief administrations largely financed from FERA funds.

⁵ Figures from the FSA, Rural Rehabilitation Division (formerly the Resettlement Administration); represent net amount of emergency grant vouchers certified to cases during month.

⁶ Figures include earnings of persons certified as in need of relief and earnings of all other persons employed on work and construction projects financed in whole or in part from Federal funds. Figures for the CCC include earnings of enrolled persons only.

⁷ Figures estimated by the CCC by multiplying average monthly number of persons enrolled by average of \$70 for each month through June 1939; for subsequent months average is \$67. This average amount is based on amount of obligations incurred for cash allowances and for clothing, shelter, subsistence, and medical care of persons enrolled, and for certain other items.

⁸ Figures from the WPA, Division of Statistics; represent earnings during all pay-roll periods ended during month.

⁹ Figures from the WPA, Division of Statistics; represent earnings of persons employed on projects financed from WPA funds and cover all pay-roll periods ended during month.

¹⁰ Figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Construction and Public Employment; represent earnings on other work and construction projects financed in whole or in part from Federal funds and cover all pay-roll periods ended during monthly period ended on 15th of specified month.

¹¹ For administrative reasons, some payments which would have been certified in December 1936 and February 1937 were not certified until January and March 1937, respectively.

¹² Less than \$1,000.

earnings on work projects of the National Youth Administration each moved upward slightly in September. Total payments by the NYA for student aid were still greatly below the level generally reached later in the school year.

Payments for public assistance and earnings under Federal work programs totaled 16.8 percent less in September 1939 than in the same month of

1938. The bulk of this decline was attributable to a reduction of 45.3 percent in the volume of earnings on WPA-operated projects. The share which such earnings comprised of aggregate disbursements dropped from 53.0 percent in September 1938 to 34.9 percent in September of this year. Compared with the sums expended in September 1938, earnings of employees on WPA-financed

Table 3.—Recipients of public assistance and persons employed under Federal work programs in the continental United States, by months, January 1937–September 1939¹

[In thousands]

Year and month	Estimated unduplicated total ²		Recipients of special types of public assistance ³				Cases receiving general relief ⁴	Cases added under special programs of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration ⁵	Cases for which subsistence payments were certified by the Farm Security Administration ⁶	Persons employed under Federal work programs ⁷						
	Households	Persons in these households	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children		Aid to the blind				Civilian Conservation Corps ⁸	National Youth Administration ⁹		Work Projects Administration ¹⁰		Other Federal work and construction projects ¹¹	
				Families	Children						Student aid	Work projects	Projects operated by the WPA	Projects operated by other Federal agencies		
1937																
January.....	5,973	19,156	1,150	166	411	47	1,662	10	1335	350	417	185	2,127	-----	544	
February.....	5,958	18,875	1,200	171	421	47	1,726	6	1229	345	427	189	2,145	-----	477	
March.....	6,008	19,005	1,256	178	437	48	1,684	6	1323	303	440	192	2,125	-----	476	
April.....	5,878	18,366	1,296	183	450	49	1,550	-----	300	303	442	192	2,075	-----	512	
May.....	5,669	17,452	1,327	189	464	49	1,382	-----	218	301	424	185	2,018	-----	560	
June.....	5,388	16,669	1,290	192	473	50	1,277	-----	191	277	249	173	1,874	-----	588	
July.....	4,885	14,817	1,392	196	482	50	1,257	-----	54	276	0	150	1,628	-----	586	
August.....	4,782	14,403	1,432	203	502	51	1,271	-----	78	278	(19)	133	1,509	-----	544	
September.....	4,696	13,984	1,467	209	518	52	1,265	-----	67	233	36	127	1,454	-----	522	
October.....	4,838	14,162	1,503	215	533	54	1,270	-----	71	263	244	123	1,460	-----	499	
November.....	4,992	14,684	1,541	220	544	55	1,368	-----	83	298	283	127	1,501	-----	465	
December.....	5,338	15,966	1,577	228	565	56	1,626	-----	109	284	304	136	1,594	-----	404	
1938																
January.....	5,771	17,505	1,600	234	578	57	1,893	-----	108	285	310	146	1,801	-----	334	
February.....	6,080	18,636	1,623	241	595	59	1,996	-----	119	278	320	152	2,001	-----	316	
March.....	6,479	19,965	1,646	247	610	60	1,994	-----	126	262	327	155	2,319	-----	337	
April.....	6,578	20,355	1,662	252	622	60	1,815	-----	117	263	334	159	2,538	-----	391	
May.....	6,685	20,684	1,677	256	630	62	1,696	-----	112	257	329	179	2,638	-----	487	
June.....	6,686	20,782	1,657	258	638	62	1,648	-----	93	245	219	209	2,741	-----	541	
July.....	6,636	20,681	1,707	260	640	63	1,610	-----	70	284	0	215	2,912	85	460	
August.....	6,772	21,191	1,716	265	651	64	1,581	-----	62	290	2	219	3,037	85	338	
September.....	6,804	21,191	1,731	268	659	65	1,526	-----	69	268	49	221	3,120	89	357	
October.....	7,076	21,760	1,746	271	664	65	1,496	-----	79	291	322	220	3,192	90	377	
November.....	7,161	21,962	1,762	274	672	66	1,518	-----	89	293	364	230	3,239	91	377	
December.....	7,158	21,892	1,776	280	685	67	1,631	-----	115	275	372	240	3,066	90	369	
1939																
January.....	7,135	21,744	1,789	287	701	67	1,772	-----	126	295	372	237	2,928	88	382	
February.....	7,173	21,761	1,801	296	717	67	1,844	-----	123	296	382	242	2,905	85	342	
March.....	7,179	21,740	1,815	298	720	67	1,851	-----	127	259	380	236	2,917	86	350	
April.....	6,989	20,989	1,831	296	714	68	1,724	-----	114	285	384	228	2,676	110	392	
May.....	6,808	20,235	1,833	300	722	68	1,644	-----	87	292	372	225	2,507	130	439	
June.....	6,610	19,502	1,843	311	748	68	1,568	-----	69	266	280	214	2,436	133	488	
July.....	6,255	18,451	1,858	312	750	69	1,539	-----	45	288	0	207	2,235	44	491	
August.....	6,038	17,664	1,872	313	751	69	1,582	-----	72	289	1	211	1,908	89	495	
September.....	5,743	16,539	1,885	313	753	69	1,667	-----	80	255	62	225	1,654	61	498	

¹ See the *Bulletin*, August 1939, p. 42, for information for 1933–36. Figures exclude administrative employees. Figures are partly estimated and subject to revision.

² Estimated by the Work Projects Administration and the Social Security Board.

³ Includes recipients of the 3 special types of public assistance in States administering these programs under the Social Security Act and recipients of similar types of assistance in States not participating under the act.

⁴ Figures for January–March 1937 from the WPA, Division of Statistics.

⁵ Figures from the WPA, Division of Statistics; include cases receiving relief during month under emergency education, student aid, and rural rehabilitation programs of the FERA.

⁶ Figures from the FSA, Rural Rehabilitation Division (formerly the Resettlement Administration); represent net number of emergency grant vouchers certified to cases during month. Ordinarily only 1 grant voucher per case is certified per month.

⁷ Figures include persons certified as in need of relief and all other persons employed on work and construction projects financed in whole or in part from Federal funds. Figures for the CCC include enrolled persons only.

⁸ Figures are averages computed by the CCC from reports on number of persons enrolled on 10th, 20th, and last day of each month except for the Indian Division, for which averages are computed from daily reports.

⁹ Figures from the WPA, Division of Statistics; represent number of different persons employed during month.

¹⁰ Figures from the WPA, Division of Statistics; represent average weekly number of persons employed during month on projects financed from WPA funds.

¹¹ Figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Construction and Public Employment; represent average weekly number of persons employed on other work and construction projects financed in whole or in part from Federal funds during monthly period ended on 15th of specified month.

¹² For administrative reasons, some payments which would have been certified in December 1936 and February 1937 were not certified until January and March 1937, respectively.

¹³ Less than 500 persons.

projects operated by other Federal agencies decreased 28.3 percent and earnings of persons enrolled in the CCC, 8.9 percent. Total subsistence payments by the FSA also declined.

On the other hand, earnings on other Federal work and construction projects were 45.7 percent above the September 1938 level, obligations incurred for the special types of public assistance were 10.8 percent higher, and expenditures for general relief totaled 8.7 percent more. Larger amounts also were disbursed by the NYA for earnings on work projects and student aid.

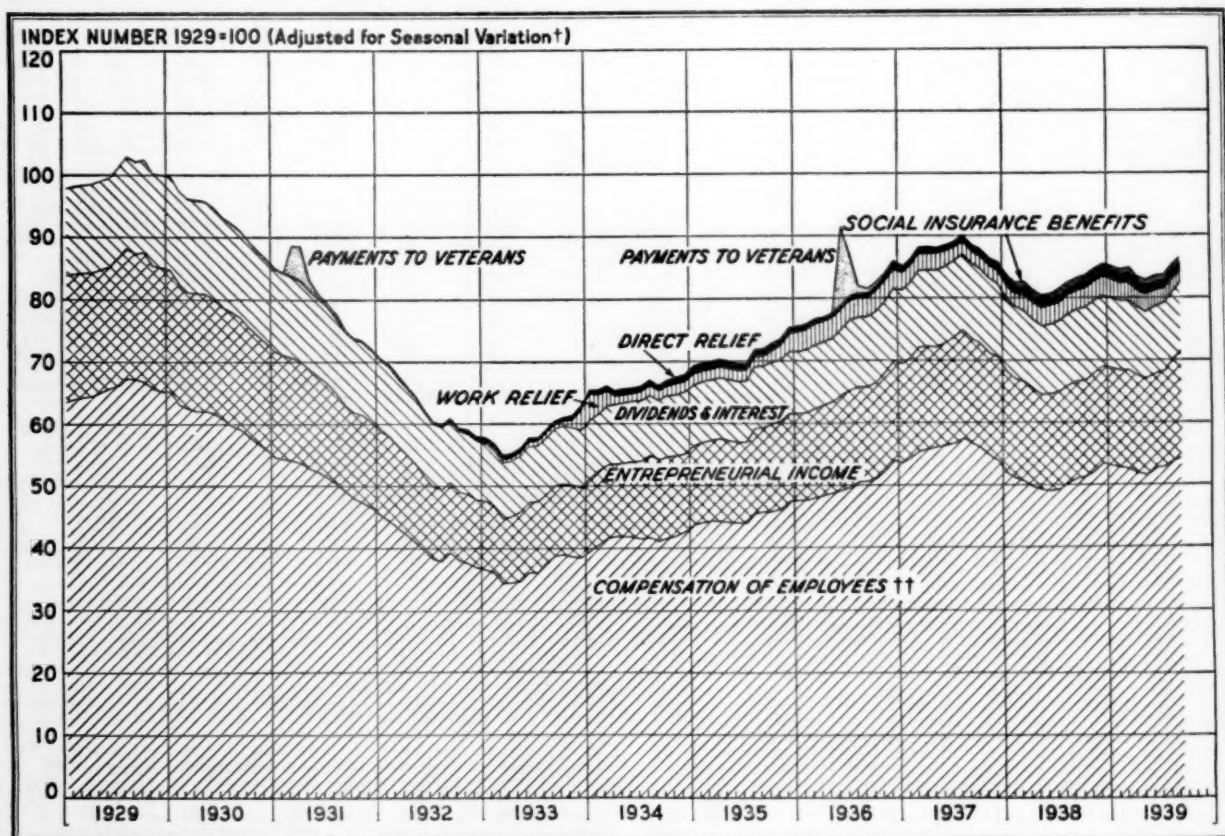
Chart V, which was prepared by the Department of Commerce, shows the fluctuations in total income payments in the continental United States from January 1929 through September 1939. This chart indicates the relative importance of different kinds of income payments, including those for public assistance and earnings under Federal work programs.

General Relief

In September payments totaling \$38.5 million were disbursed to 1.7 million general relief cases in the continental United States. These totals include estimates for six States. General relief payments are made from State and/or local funds without financial participation by the Federal Government. The data on payments shown in table 4 include direct assistance in cash and in kind and the cost of providing certain services, such as medical care, to recipients. Excluded from the data on payments are all costs of administering the programs, of hospitalization and burials, and of special programs financed from general relief funds. A general relief case may be a single person, a family, or a group of unrelated individuals living together as a social and economic unit.

For the group of 43 States for which complete

Chart V.—Index of income payments in the continental United States, January 1929–September 1939



† Work relief, direct relief, social insurance benefits, and payments to veterans not adjusted for seasonal variation.

†† Excludes work relief.

Prepared by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Division of Economic Research, National Income Section.

reports are available for both August and September, the total number of cases assisted was 5.2 percent higher in September and the total amount of payments 1.1 percent larger. As in the previous month, increases in both items occurred in a majority of the States submitting complete reports. A larger number of cases was aided in September

in 27 States, and the amount of obligations rose in 28 States. The number of cases receiving assistance increased more than 10.0 percent in Colorado, Delaware, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Utah, and Wisconsin. Increases in the volume of assistance exceeded 10.0 percent in Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Utah,

Table 4.—General relief in the continental United States, by States, September 1939

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to Oct. 25, 1939]

State	Number of cases receiving relief	Amount of obligations incurred for relief ¹	Average amount per case	Percentage change from—			
				August 1939 in—		September 1938 in—	
				Number of cases	Amount of obligations	Number of cases	Amount of obligations
Total for continental United States ²	1,667,000	\$38,482,000					
Total for 43 States reporting adequate data.....	1,563,243	36,655,856	\$23.45	+5.2	+1.1	+10.6	+9.4
Alabama.....	2,193	18,347	8.37	+2.4	-6.4	-11.2	-14.8
Arizona.....	2,808	35,805	12.75	-4.8	-2.0	-11.4	-21.2
Arkansas.....	3,809	17,819	4.68	-1.3	-2.8	-6.5	-24.8
California.....	132,043	3,736,182	28.30	+6.5	+1.2	+43.3	+40
Colorado.....	14,065	183,005	13.01	+12.3	+8.2	(³)	(³)
Connecticut.....	21,078	543,564	25.79	-3.6	+5	-7.2	-3.8
Delaware.....	1,653	30,285	18.32	+12.4	+5.2	-26.5	-19.4
District of Columbia.....	1,828	38,552	25.23	+2.6	+2.6	+6.3	+4.4
Florida.....	9,614	65,619	6.83	+4.1	+1.8	+6.3	+5.4
Georgia.....	6,125	30,414	4.97	-2.1	+3	-12.0	-30.2
Idaho.....	1,875	24,425	13.03	-1.0	-2	(³)	(³)
Illinois.....	173,208	3,408,653	19.68	-8	-3.8	+5.4	-9.1
Indiana.....	56,621	695,720	12.29	+19.3	+22.7	+15.1	+11.2
Iowa.....	32,021	496,173	15.40	+11.4	+6.0	+26.7	+24.2
Kansas.....	23,378	281,553	12.04	+23.4	+20.2	+45.2	+33.9
Louisiana.....	7,769	98,920	12.73	+6	+6	+5.0	-4
Maine.....	9,008	182,125	20.22	+2.6	+8.8	-9.7	-10.8
Maryland.....	8,459	181,932	21.51	+4.3	(³)	-10.3	-12.4
Massachusetts.....	70,326	1,766,057	25.11	+7.9	+1.7	+9.7	+1.6
Michigan.....	64,646	1,316,899	20.40	+13.3	+11.0	-4.6	+7.1
Minnesota.....	38,622	938,324	24.30	+7.2	+4.0	+15.3	+17.0
Mississippi.....	1,081	4,251	3.93	+8.4	-22.9	+22.4	+9.5
Missouri.....	23,108	267,357	11.57	-8.1	-5.7	-24.6	-15.8
Montana.....	3,955	55,230	13.96	+1.7	+6.3	-20.3	-26.1
Nebraska.....	9,887	107,793	10.90	+15.7	+4.9	+38.8	+17.5
Nevada.....	710	15,030	21.17	-3.0	+1.6	+9.2	+7.2
New Hampshire.....	7,326	138,654	21.66	+10.5	+5.3	-9.6	-27.4
New Mexico.....	2,001	13,069	6.53	+3.6	+5.0	+25.3	+71.5
New York.....	268,076	9,310,571	34.73	+1.6	+3.0	-2.4	-2.8
North Carolina.....	5,727	35,762	6.24	-1.2	+1.5	+5.6	+20.2
North Dakota.....	4,119	60,773	14.75	-1.9	-2.4	+1.6	-3.0
Ohio.....	119,761	1,057,524	16.35	+7.9	+9.1	(³)	(³)
Oregon.....	7,831	122,969	15.71	-2.0	-1.1	-12.9	-20.5
Pennsylvania.....	319,065	8,805,452	27.60	+6.2	-4.5	+30.8	+30.5
South Carolina.....	2,357	20,490	8.69	-4.6	-4.7	-16.8	-32.3
Texas.....	11,227	90,806	8.09	-9.0	-7.0	-7.2	-18.2
Utah.....	6,717	152,808	22.75	+17.4	+30.3	+122.2	+168.8
Vermont.....	2,456	54,975	22.38	+6.6	+12.8	-2.9	-6.5
Virginia.....	8,051	72,138	8.96	-2.1	-2.7	-10.8	+1.6
Washington.....	17,690	237,035	13.40	+6.3	+5.0	(³)	+8.8
West Virginia.....	10,363	89,038	8.59	-3.9	-1.6	-53.2	-55.9
Wisconsin.....	49,800	917,569	18.43	+12.5	+5	+26.5	+33.3
Wyoming.....	1,189	19,149	16.11	-19.9	-22.4	-13.3	-14.3
Total for 6 States for which figures are estimated ⁴	103,900	1,826,000					
Kentucky.....	4,900	40,000					
New Jersey.....	64,000	1,374,000					
Oklahoma.....	14,000	48,000					
Rhode Island.....	11,900	281,000					
South Dakota.....	4,200	58,000					
Tennessee.....	4,300	25,000					

¹ From State and local funds. Excludes cost of administration; of materials, equipment, and other items incident to operation of work programs; and of special programs, hospitalization, and burials.

² Partly estimated.

³ Percentage change for 38 States and the District of Columbia reporting comparable data for September 1938 and September 1939; does not include Colorado, Idaho, Ohio, or Washington.

⁴ Not computed, because comparable data are not available.

⁵ Medical care amounting to \$14,198 not included, because number of cases receiving this service is not available.

⁶ Increase of less than 0.1 percent.

⁷ Medical care amounting to \$49,042 not included, because number of cases receiving this service is not available.

⁸ Estimated by the Social Security Board for all States except South Dakota and Tennessee, for which estimates were made by State agencies.

and Vermont. Kansas reported the largest increase in case load—23.4 percent—and Utah the largest rise in the amount of obligations incurred for assistance—30.3 percent. The marked increase in total payments in Utah reflects the influence of several factors—an increase in budgetary allowances in the largest county in the State, reduced WPA employment, and unfavorable agricultural conditions.

Decreases in both the number of cases and amount of payments were recorded for 12 States, but in most instances the declines were small. Wyoming reported decreases of 19.9 percent in the number of cases and 22.4 percent in the volume of assistance, while in Mississippi the amount of obligations dropped 22.9 percent. In both these States, however, the number of cases assisted under the general relief program is extremely small.

In the 39 States reporting comparable data on cases and payments for September 1938 and September 1939, the total number of cases was 10.6 percent greater in September of this year and total obligations 9.4 percent higher. Even though total payments for the 39 States as a group were well above the September 1938 level, smaller amounts were expended in September 1939 in 21 States. The declines exceeded 20.0 percent in 8 States; the largest—55.9 percent—occurred in West Virginia. Increased expenditures were recorded for 18 States; in half these States the rise from September 1938 amounted to more than 20.0 percent. Total payments were also higher in September 1939 in Washington, which is not included among the 39 States because comparable data on cases are not available.

Special Types of Public Assistance

September payments to recipients of old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind in the 48 States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, and Hawaii totaled \$48.0 million. This amount includes assistance disbursed under State plans approved by the Social Security Board and payments made under State laws without financial participation by the Federal Government. The data on payments exclude all costs of administering the programs as well as expenditures for certain items, such as hospitalization and burials, with respect to which there is wide variation in fiscal and administrative practice among the States.

Almost 98 percent of the total amount of obligations incurred for the special types of public assistance in September was disbursed in States administering these types of aid under the Social Security Act. Of the \$47.0 million paid to recipients in States with approved plans, \$36.5 million was received by 1.9 million aged persons, \$9.4 million was paid to 300,000 families for the assistance of 723,000 dependent children, and somewhat more than \$1 million was received by 45,300 blind persons.

In September slightly more than \$1 million was expended for assistance payments to blind persons and to families with dependent children in States in which these types of assistance are administered without Federal aid. Payments amounting to \$670,000 were made to 23,900 recipients of aid to the blind in Illinois, Missouri, Nevada, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island. The balance—\$343,000—was disbursed to 14,300 families in behalf of 32,800 dependent children in Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Mississippi, Nevada, South Dakota, and Texas.

Total obligations incurred for the special types of public assistance in all jurisdictions rose only slightly from August to September, but as compared with the level in September 1938 the total volume of assistance increased \$4.7 million or 10.8 percent. Total payments for aid to dependent children showed the largest relative increase—15.8 percent. Disbursements for old-age assistance totaled 9.7 percent more than in the same month of 1938, and aggregate expenditures for aid to the blind 6.0 percent more.

Old-Age Assistance

The total number of recipients of old-age assistance in the 51 jurisdictions with approved plans and the total amount of payments to these recipients increased slightly from August to September. Small percentage changes in both items were recorded for all but a few States.

In Colorado the amount of obligations incurred for assistance dropped 8.9 percent, although the number aided rose slightly. The total volume of payments for old-age assistance in Colorado shows a greater degree of fluctuation from month to month than is found in most States, because State funds for this program are mainly supplied from sales and liquor taxes, which are collected monthly. The amount currently available for assistance is

therefore largely regulated by the volume of tax receipts collected in the previous month.

The number of persons assisted in Nebraska was practically unchanged from August to September, but the amount of payments declined almost 7 percent. In Alabama the volume of assistance decreased 3.6 percent, principally because the amount of county funds available in the largest county in the State was smaller than in August. Total payments in Florida continued to decline in September, although the reduction of 3.3 percent was considerably less than the percentage decreases reported for July and August. The retrenchment evident in Florida during recent months reflects the influence of limitations in the amount of State funds available for the present fiscal period. In South Carolina the number of recipients decreased 3.5 percent and the volume of payments 3.1 percent. The amount of State funds appropriated in South Carolina for the special types of public assistance in the current biennium is smaller than the sum made available by the State for the 2-year period ended in June 1939.

Tennessee reported increases of 7.3 percent in

the number aided and 7.4 percent in the amount of obligations. Since June the number on the rolls in Tennessee had risen 75.3 percent; the expansion in assistance payments was much less, amounting to 33.3 percent. In Maine both items were 4.1 percent higher in September than in August.

All 51 jurisdictions made payments under plans approved by the Social Security Board in September 1938 and September 1939. In September of this year the total number of recipients was 8.9 percent above the level a year earlier, and the total amount of assistance payments increased 9.7 percent. The volume of payments was at least 20.0 percent higher than in September 1938 in Alaska, Indiana, Mississippi, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and Wisconsin. The exceptionally large increase in Virginia is explained by the fact that payments under the Social Security Act were first made in September 1938.

Aid to Dependent Children

In September the total numbers of families and children receiving aid to dependent children in the 42 jurisdictions making payments under the

Table 5.—Special types of public assistance in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board, by months, January 1938–September 1939¹

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to Oct. 15, 1939]

Year and month	Number of recipients				Amount of obligations incurred for payments to recipients ²			
	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children ³		Aid to the blind	Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children ³	Aid to the blind
		Families	Children					
1938 total.....					\$494,741,527	\$390,359,993	\$93,417,560	\$10,963,974
January.....	1,602,025	218,009	541,224	33,595	39,050,567	31,227,485	7,014,662	808,420
February.....	1,625,539	224,737	557,613	35,149	39,510,592	31,443,867	7,222,237	844,488
March.....	1,648,306	231,001	572,882	36,393	40,217,107	31,821,575	7,524,472	871,060
April.....	1,664,541	236,241	585,190	37,218	40,522,123	32,115,413	7,530,714	875,996
May.....	1,680,052	240,079	594,024	38,131	40,787,565	32,364,745	7,540,168	882,652
June.....	1,659,295	243,422	603,335	38,783	40,872,494	32,323,431	7,644,607	904,456
July.....	1,709,812	244,712	606,164	39,596	41,475,321	32,875,578	7,671,460	926,283
August.....	1,719,124	251,743	620,181	40,195	41,885,425	32,965,264	7,978,814	941,347
September.....	1,734,195	254,860	628,925	41,001	42,335,252	33,308,568	8,071,068	955,586
October.....	1,638,552	257,430	633,847	41,448	40,273,967	31,121,023	8,185,856	967,088
November.....	1,764,589	261,116	641,737	42,256	43,419,595	34,017,630	8,418,825	983,140
December.....	1,770,300	266,223	654,306	42,938	44,391,519	34,775,384	8,614,677	1,001,468
1939 total (9 months).....					412,642,310	321,114,025	82,280,404	9,247,881
January.....	1,791,593	273,730	670,195	43,370	44,974,581	35,069,408	8,895,374	1,009,799
February.....	1,803,925	282,175	686,719	43,757	45,263,400	35,184,085	9,060,264	1,019,051
March.....	1,817,635	284,328	690,117	43,988	45,429,681	35,243,975	9,161,881	1,023,825
April.....	1,834,129	282,088	684,090	44,257	45,255,733	35,342,588	8,888,077	1,025,068
May.....	1,836,418	286,243	691,801	44,170	45,221,384	35,244,074	8,956,238	1,021,072
June.....	1,845,928	297,387	718,110	44,589	46,133,239	35,842,868	9,289,492	1,030,870
July.....	1,861,090	298,996	720,964	44,857	46,574,554	36,224,120	9,315,840	1,034,594
August.....	1,874,716	299,305	721,330	45,223	46,794,576	36,414,829	9,339,457	1,040,290
September.....	1,888,057	300,003	722,927	45,269	46,995,162	36,548,078	9,403,781	1,043,303

¹ See the *Bulletin*, July 1939, p. 52, for information for February 1938–December 1937. Figures include relatively small numbers of cases eligible under State laws for which no Federal funds may be expended and payments to individuals in excess of amounts which can be matched from Federal funds. Figures are excluded for States not administering Federal funds.

² Includes estimates for Hawaii for January–May 1938.

³ From Federal, State, and local funds; excludes cost of administration and of hospitalization and burials.

Social Security Act and the total amount expended for assistance to these recipients were only slightly above the aggregate figures for August.

In a few States, however, there were sizable percentage changes in one or more of these items. Massachusetts reported an increase of 6.8

Table 6.—Old-age assistance in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board, by regions and States, September 1939

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to Oct. 15, 1939]

Region ¹ and State	Number of recipients	Amount of obligations incurred for payments to recipients ²	Average amount per recipient	Percentage change from—				Number of recipients per 1,000 estimated population 65 years and over ³
				August 1939 in—		September 1938 in—		
				Number of recipients	Amount of obligations	Number of recipients	Amount of obligations ⁴	
Total.....	1,888,057	\$36,548,078	\$19.36	+0.7	+0.4	+8.9	+9.7	⁵ 238
Region I:								
Connecticut.....	16,296	425,808	26.13	+1.2	-1.5	+8.7	+10.0	139
Maine.....	11,989	247,623	20.65	+4.1	+4.1	-2.4	-2.7	139
Massachusetts.....	80,596	2,277,972	28.26	+6	+5	+11.6	+12.9	244
New Hampshire.....	4,570	108,052	23.64	+1.7	+1.6	+19.6	+24.2	⁶ 88
Rhode Island.....	6,640	127,163	19.15	+7	+1.0	+5.0	+7.3	148
Vermont.....	5,855	85,745	15.33	-3	+5	+7.4	+15.4	143
Region II:								
New York.....	112,547	2,676,698	23.78	+5	+5	+3.9	+4.8	142
Region III:								
Delaware.....	2,686	29,429	10.96	-1.4	-1.4	+3.2	+4.5	128
New Jersey.....	30,130	599,656	19.90	+9	+2.1	+14.1	+19.7	121
Pennsylvania.....	80,495	1,717,884	21.34	-7	-5	-8.9	-8.5	⁷ 130
Region IV:								
District of Columbia.....	3,283	81,635	24.87	-6	-5	+1.3	-2	78
Maryland.....	17,634	305,885	17.35	+1	(⁸)	+3.1	+2.2	163
North Carolina.....	34,430	340,817	9.90	+1.0	+1.1	+12.2	+20.0	247
Virginia.....	15,280	147,750	9.67	+2.8	+3.4	+29.3	+326.3	101
West Virginia.....	17,796	222,157	12.45	-3	-2.1	-8	-10.0	227
Region V:								
Kentucky.....	45,204	391,832	8.67	-1	-1	+7.2	+5.0	244
Michigan.....	80,138	1,319,844	16.47	-1.5	-1.5	+17.3	+10.4	274
Ohio.....	120,925	2,743,815	22.69	+1.6	+1.8	+8.6	+7.0	250
Region VI:								
Illinois.....	135,721	2,661,890	19.61	+1.3	+2.1	+10.3	+18.8	271
Indiana.....	65,194	1,132,215	17.37	+7	+1.0	+40.7	+49.5	226
Wisconsin.....	48,137	1,032,958	21.46	+1.2	+1.7	+14.6	+21.0	219
Region VII:								
Alabama.....	17,456	157,536	9.04	+6	-3.6	+13.5	+9.3	158
Florida.....	36,536	431,523	11.81	+6	-3.3	+17.6	-1.0	385
Georgia.....	22,817	182,398	8.10	+4	+3	-35.0	-46.8	172
Mississippi.....	19,990	147,630	7.43	+2	+6	+14.6	+33.6	232
South Carolina.....	23,430	191,677	8.18	-3.5	-3.1	+6.8	+25.1	378
Tennessee.....	37,178	373,490	10.06	+7.3	+7.4	+63.3	+23.9	284
Region VIII:								
Iowa.....	82,964	1,059,256	20.00	+6	+6	+7.6	+8.5	242
Minnesota.....	66,331	1,373,707	20.71	(⁹)	(⁹)	+3.3	+6.3	340
Nebraska.....	27,039	395,383	14.62	(⁹)	-6.8	+2.2	-1.8	276
North Dakota.....	8,468	180,156	17.73	+1.5	+1.6	+9.9	+13.6	238
South Dakota.....	13,878	239,836	17.28	+6	+4	-12.8	-25.0	330
Region IX:								
Arkansas.....	17,382	103,643	5.96	+7	+4	-1.4	-30.8	215
Kansas.....	25,062	442,128	17.64	+1.4	+2.3	+20.6	+16.0	215
Missouri.....	76,782	1,453,286	18.95	+5	+7	+6.4	+12.5	¹⁰ 246
Oklahoma.....	69,250	1,219,243	17.61	+7	+6	+7.8	+25.0	582
Region X:								
Louisiana.....	30,015	319,694	10.65	+1	+4	+12.7	+19.5	370
New Mexico.....	3,897	46,590	11.95	+7	+8	+3.4	+11.3	260
Texas.....	120,620	1,715,450	14.23	+1.8	+2.1	+7.2	+10.6	423
Region XI:								
Arizona.....	7,581	200,314	26.42 ¹¹	+1.3	+1.3	+16.3	+18.5	446
Colorado.....	¹² 39,440	¹² 1,117,010	28.32	+6	-8.9	+6.0	+7.6	¹³ 488
Idaho.....	8,375	180,065	21.50	+1	+1	-3.8	-4.0	313
Montana.....	12,226	218,727	17.89	-1	-1	-1.0	-13.3	394
Utah.....	13,759	288,467	20.97	+5	+9	+4.3	+7.6	510
Wyoming.....	3,237	74,797	23.11	+4	+5	+10.5	+19.3	326
Region XII:								
California.....	134,668	4,371,448	32.46	+8	+9	+10.0	+10.2	293
Nevada.....	2,245	59,627	26.56	+4	+5	+10.9	+10.8	374
Oregon.....	20,741	443,840	21.40	+1.0	+1.1	+12.8	+13.6	247
Washington.....	38,977	860,072	22.07	(¹⁴)	(¹⁵)	+7.1	+6.8	312
Territories:								
Alaska.....	1,280	35,625	27.83	+9	+1.5	+23.2	+26.3	320
Hawaii.....	1,707	18,662	10.93	-1.6	-1.7	-3.1	-15.3	175

¹ Social Security Board administrative regions.

² From Federal, State, and local funds; excludes cost of administration and of hospitalization and burials.

³ Population as of July 1, 1938, estimated with advice of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

⁴ Adjustments have been made for grants covering 2 or more eligible individuals for Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, Wyoming, and Hawaii.

⁵ Minimum age under State plan is 70 years, but rate is based on population 65 and over.

⁶ Decrease of less than 0.1 percent.

⁷ Increase of less than 0.1 percent.

⁸ Includes \$93,630 incurred for payments to 3,326 recipients 60 but under 65 years of age. Rate per 1,000 excludes these recipients.

percent in the number of children, although the number of families assisted was practically unchanged and the amount of obligations rose only slightly. The increase in the number of children reflects the addition of children from 16 to 18 years of age. Under the amended Social Security Act, Federal funds may now be used to assist such children if they are regularly attending school.

In New Hampshire all three items were from 5 to 7 percent higher than in August. The program in this State has shown a sizable rate of expansion in each month since March of this year. Virginia reported gains of 5 or 6 percent in families, children, and payments. In Florida the number of families benefiting rose 5.0 percent, although the number of children and volume of assistance each increased less than 1 percent. The amount of obligations incurred in Utah was 3.8 percent above the August level.

In Alabama total payments to recipients dropped 8.9 percent, while the numbers of families and children declined only 1.0 and 1.5 percent, respectively. As in the old-age assistance program in Alabama, most of the decline in assistance payments was caused by a stringency of county funds in the largest county in the State. South Carolina reported decreases of 4.6 percent in the number of families and 4.0 percent in the number of children and amount of obligations. These declines reflect the influence of a reduction in the amount of State funds appropriated to the State public-assistance agency for the biennium which began in July.

Each of the 42 jurisdictions with an approved plan in September 1939 also made payments under the Social Security Act in September a year ago. In September of this year the total numbers of families and children were 17.7 and 14.9 percent higher, respectively, and the total amount of obligations was 16.5 percent greater.

The greatest percentage increases from September 1938 were recorded for Florida, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Virginia. The unusually large expansions in Florida and Virginia reflect the fact that in each of these States payments under an approved plan for aid to dependent children were first made in September of last year. New Hampshire began to administer aid to dependent children under a revised plan at the end of September 1938. In Pennsylvania the primary factor in the marked growth in case load

and payments was the transfer to the program for aid to dependent children of a large number of families formerly on the general relief rolls in that State.

Aid to the Blind

Practically no change occurred from August to September in the total number of recipients of aid to the blind in the 42 jurisdictions with plans approved by the Social Security Board, or in the total amount of assistance disbursed to these recipients. A large majority of the States reported small percentage changes in both items.

In Connecticut the number of blind persons assisted declined 10.9 percent, and the amount of obligations dropped 11.3 percent. The data for Connecticut shown in table 8 represent combined figures for two programs operated for the benefit of the needy blind in that State. The decreases from August to September in the aggregate figures for both programs were caused by large percentage declines in the program administered without Federal financial participation. In the program operated under an approved plan there were small increases in September.

Florida reported decreases of 3.0 percent in the number aided and 7.0 percent in the volume of assistance. As in the old-age assistance program in Florida, retrenchment in the program for aid to the blind in recent months also reflects the influence of limitations in the amount of State funds available. The number of blind persons receiving aid in North Carolina was 2.7 percent lower than in August, and the amount of payments was 5.6 percent smaller. In Alabama the amount of obligations incurred dropped 3.9 percent for the same reason pointed out in connection with the declines in total payments for old-age assistance and aid to dependent children. The reduced appropriation from State funds in South Carolina also affected the program for aid to the blind; the number of recipients and amount of payments each declined 3.1 percent in September.

The largest percentage increases from August to September were recorded for Montana and North Dakota; in each State both the number of recipients and volume of assistance rose 5 or 6 percent. New York reported an increase of 3.4 percent in the amount of obligations incurred.

In the 41 jurisdictions with approved plans in September 1938 and September 1939, the total

number of recipients was 8.9 percent greater in September of this year and the total amount of payments 8.7 percent larger. The sums disbursed

for assistance were more than 20 percent above the level in September 1938 in Connecticut, Louisiana, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Carolina,

Table 7.—Aid to dependent children in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board, by regions and States, September 1939

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to Oct. 15, 1939]

Region ¹ and State	Number of recipients		Amount of obligations incurred for payments to recipients ²	Average amount per family	Percentage change from—						Number of recipients per 1,000 estimated population under 16 years ³
	Families	Children			August 1939 in—			September 1938 in—			
					Number of recipients		Amount of obligations	Number of recipients		Amount of obligations	
					Families	Children		Families	Children		
Total.....	300,003	722,927	\$0,403,781	\$31.35	+0.2	+0.2	+0.7	+17.7	+14.9	+16.5	24
Region I:											
Maine.....	1,430	3,663	54,052	37.80	+1.9	+1.3	+2.2	+7.8	+5.2	+0.1	16
Massachusetts.....	10,592	26,826	627,401	59.23	+1	+6.8	+1.2	+17.5	+21.2	+20.8	24
New Hampshire.....	545	1,419	22,091	40.53	+5.0	+5.5	+6.8	+58.4	+52.3	+67.1	11
Rhode Island.....	1,155	3,115	53,460	46.29	+1	+6	+1	+17.7	+16.0	+13.8	17
Vermont.....	464	1,358	13,850	29.85	+7	-7	+1.2	+35.7	+32.1	+71.2	13
Region II:											
New York.....	36,590	72,385	1,761,761	48.15	+2	(⁴)	+1.4	+9.4	+7.2	+9.0	23
Region III:											
Delaware.....	500	1,215	15,584	31.17	+1.2	+3.8	+2.0	+4.2	+7.9	+6.3	18
New Jersey.....	10,781	23,660	321,153	29.79	+2	(⁴)	+2	+3	-2.3	+2.1	21
Pennsylvania.....	29,811	69,323	1,043,871	35.02	+1.4	+1.3	+1.4	+70.7	+61.8	+74.9	24
Region IV:											
District of Columbia.....	927	2,709	34,957	37.71	-2.0	-2.7	-1.6	-15.4	-19.1	-31.2	21
Maryland.....	7,336	19,905	232,552	31.70	-9	-1.1	+1.2	-4	-1.6	-1.0	44
North Carolina.....	8,078	20,947	122,776	15.20	-6	-1.0	-1.0	+9.1	+2.9	+9.1	17
Virginia.....	1,345	4,367	29,337	21.81	+5.5	+5.2	+5.7	+158.7	+121.9	+211.1	5
West Virginia.....	7,314	20,657	142,432	19.47	-3	-6	-2.0	+27.9	+23.8	+16.8	32
Region V:											
Michigan.....	14,332	32,707	499,483	34.85	-5	-6	+8	+16.9	+14.3	+13.8	25
Ohio.....	10,279	29,052	393,037	38.24	-7	-2.0	-1.0	-5.0	-6.8	-8.2	17
Region VI:											
Indiana.....	16,957	34,793	467,684	27.58	+2	(⁴)	+3	+15.9	+12.3	+16.9	38
Wisconsin.....	11,711	26,993	435,875	37.22	+1.1	+9	+1.9	+13.8	+11.7	+18.3	30
Region VII:											
Alabama.....	5,480	16,153	65,597	11.97	-1.0	-1.5	-8.9	-4.3	-4.3	-35.6	16
Florida.....	3,634	9,372	79,764	21.95	+5.0	+8	+6	+177.6	+185.3	+326.5	20
Georgia.....	3,652	9,808	74,497	20.40	-6	-1.1	-8	-17.9	-18.5	-21.1	10
South Carolina.....	4,392	12,908	72,048	16.40	-4.6	-4.0	-4.0	+19.7	+19.9	+42.8	19
Tennessee.....	9,798	26,033	179,191	18.29	+3	+1	(⁴)	-3.1	-5.2	-3.6	28
Region VIII:											
Minnesota.....	7,962	19,527	278,414	34.97	+1.1	+9	+1.2	+30.1	+25.8	+29.8	27
Nebraska.....	5,029	11,391	122,303	24.32	+1	+1	-2	+14.9	+12.3	+14.7	30
North Dakota.....	2,090	5,827	66,782	31.95	+6	+3	+2	+91.0	+71.6	+80.1	25
Region IX:											
Arkansas.....	4,044	10,979	32,711	8.09	-6	-1.1	-8	-4.7	-6.3	-71.3	16
Kansas.....	5,966	13,521	159,410	26.72	+2	+2	+6	+37.1	+29.2	+25.8	27
Missouri.....	9,971	23,424	192,159	19.27	(⁴)	-1	+1	+72.2	+60.5	+7.5	23
Oklahoma.....	17,317	39,715	209,147	12.08	+7	+4	+8	+17.5	+16.1	+3.1	48
Region X:											
Louisiana.....	11,179	31,761	238,190	21.31	+5	+4	+3	+24.7	+21.7	+27.1	47
New Mexico.....	1,690	4,930	37,023	21.91	+1.1	+1.7	+1.9	+15.0	+16.2	+42.2	34
Region XI:											
Arizona.....	2,517	6,900	80,548	32.00	+4	+1.0	+9	+34.9	+24.4	+31.1	54
Colorado.....	4,865	11,947	144,478	29.70	-1.0	-6	-3	+31.6	+24.4	+26.5	40
Idaho.....	2,633	6,323	71,791	27.27	-7	-6	-2	+8	+2.5	+4.4	41
Montana.....	2,173	5,093	58,895	27.10	+4	-1	+3	+7.1	+7.0	+3.0	34
Utah.....	3,291	7,900	114,802	34.88	+8	+1.4	+3.8	+16.2	+12.9	+31.3	45
Wyoming.....	700	1,736	21,802	31.15	+1	+6	+3	+21.7	+21.4	+24.5	26
Region XII:											
California.....	13,955	34,491	589,269	42.23	+6	+4	+5	+12.4	+12.2	+19.8	26
Oregon.....	1,863	4,174	75,064	40.29	+2.1	+2.8	+2.1	+27.6	+28.8	+36.4	17
Washington.....	4,801	10,896	140,836	29.33	-1.5	-1.3	-1.2	-17.9	-16.7	-15.7	27
Territory:											
Hawaii.....	854	3,024	27,704	32.44	-9	-5	+2.3	-1.0	-9	-4.1	22

¹ Social Security Board administrative regions.

² From Federal, State, and local funds; excludes cost of administration and of hospitalization and burials.

³ Population as of July 1, 1938, estimated with advice of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

⁴ Includes an unknown number of children 16 years of age and over.

⁵ Decrease of less than 0.1 percent.

⁶ Increase of less than 0.1 percent.

⁷ Includes approximately 2,753 children 16 years of age and over. Rate per 1,000 excludes these children.

⁸ Includes aid to dependent children administered under State law without Federal participation.

⁹ In addition, in 72 counties payments amounting to \$17,280 were made from local funds without Federal participation to 935 families in behalf of 2,232 children under the State mothers' pension law. Some families receiving aid from this source for September also received aid under State plan for aid to dependent children approved by the Social Security Board.

Vermont, and Virginia. The extremely large percentage increases in Virginia are attributable to

the fact that payments under an approved plan for aid to the blind were initiated in September 1938.

Table 8.—Aid to the blind in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board, by regions and States, September 1939

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to Oct. 15, 1939]

Region ¹ and State	Number of recipients	Amount of obligations incurred for payments to recipients ²	Average amount per recipient	Percentage change from—				Number of recipients per 100,000 estimated population ³
				August 1939 in—		September 1938 in—		
				Number of recipients	Amount of obligations	Number of recipients	Amount of obligations	
Total.....	45,269	\$1,043,303	\$23.05	+0.1	+0.3	+8.9	+8.7	46
Region I:								
Connecticut.....	221	5,384	24.36	-10.9	-11.3	+20.8	+55.5	13
Maine.....	1,237	28,338	22.91	+1	-2	+2	+9	145
Massachusetts.....	1,146	25,719	22.44	-1	-1	+6.5	+11.1	26
New Hampshire.....	316	7,193	22.76	-1.3	-1.0	+6.8	+12.9	62
Vermont.....	157	3,276	20.87	-1.3	-1.0	+14.6	+42.7	41
Region II:								
New York.....	2,706	67,567	24.97	+6	+3.4	+4.9	+11.2	21
Region III:								
New Jersey.....	639	14,603	22.85	+3	+3	+9.0	+11.8	15
Region IV:								
District of Columbia.....	211	5,377	25.48	-5	-6	-2.3	-6.6	34
Maryland.....	656	13,790	21.03	-5	-7	+6.7	+7.4	39
North Carolina.....	1,976	29,614	14.99	-2.7	-5.6	+5	+2.8	57
Virginia.....	894	11,199	12.53	+2.3	+1.4	+239.9	+260.9	33
West Virginia.....	815	12,958	15.90	+6	+1	+12.3	+4.0	44
Region V:								
Michigan.....	754	16,942	22.47	-8	+2	+20.1	+14.9	16
Ohio.....	3,937	77,362	19.65	-4	-9	+3	+9	58
Region VI:								
Indiana.....	2,462	48,983	19.90	-4	+1	+7	+3.9	71
Wisconsin.....	1,968	45,611	22.83	+1	+1	+1.9	+4.6	68
Region VII:								
Alabama.....	551	4,676	8.49	+5	-3.9	+17.5	+13.8	19
Florida.....	2,154	26,732	12.41	-3.0	-7.0	+10.1	-6.5	129
Georgia.....	996	9,986	10.03	+9	+1.1	-14.9	-22.9	32
Mississippi.....	612	4,439	7.25	+2.2	+2.7	(⁷)	(⁷)	30
South Carolina.....	878	9,589	10.92	-3.1	-3.1	+8.3	+29.0	47
Tennessee.....	1,611	17,671	10.97	+1.3	+1.3	+10.5	-17.4	56
Region VIII:								
Iowa.....	1,419	32,873	23.17	+4	+4	+15.9	+16.0	56
Minnesota.....	836	21,295	25.47	+1.1	+2.2	+17.6	+25.4	32
Nebraska.....	633	12,740	20.13	+6	-8	+5.3	+8.5	46
North Dakota.....	133	2,675	20.11	+4.7	+5.8	+14.7	+23.2	19
South Dakota.....	226	3,657	16.18	+1.3	-4	+9.2	-13.9	33
Region IX:								
Arkansas.....	640	4,167	6.51	+1.3	+1.3	+1.3	-26.6	31
Kansas.....	1,142	21,345	18.69	+1.0	+1.8	+27.9	+19.8	61
Oklahoma.....	2,156	32,107	14.89	+1.1	+1.3	+8.2	-6	85
Region X:								
Louisiana.....	968	13,172	13.61	+1.9	+2.8	+38.3	+45.6	45
New Mexico.....	206	3,148	15.28	+5	+8	+2.0	+16.4	49
Region XI:								
Arizona.....	325	8,213	25.27	-6	+3	+12.5	+18.3	70
Colorado.....	628	17,357	27.64	-2	+4	+4.8	+3.2	50
Idaho.....	281	6,013	21.40	-2.4	-2.9	-4	-3.7	57
Montana.....	152	3,118	29.51	+5.6	+5.0	(⁷)	(⁷)	28
Utah.....	216	5,609	25.97	(⁷)	+5	+2.9	+6.2	42
Wyoming.....	156	4,302	27.58	(⁷)	-5	-1.9	-5.2	66
Region XII:								
California.....	6,683	321,365	48.09	+1.0	+1.1	+13.4	+13.7	109
Oregon.....	457	11,529	25.23	+9	+8	+5.5	+4.8	44
Washington.....	1,016	30,707	30.22	+1.7	+1.6	+1.4	-2.4	61
Territory:								
Hawaii.....	69	893	12.95	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	17

¹ Social Security Board administrative regions.

² From Federal, State, and local funds; excludes cost of administration and of hospitalization and burials.

³ Population as of July 1, 1937, estimated by the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

⁴ Comparison for 39 States, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii with approved plans for September 1938 and September 1939.

⁵ Includes aid to the blind administered under State law without Federal participation.

⁶ Does not include aid to the blind administered under State law without Federal participation.

⁷ No approved plan for aid to the blind for September 1938.

⁸ Not computed, because figures too small for comparison.

⁹ No change.

STATISTICS BY STATES, AUGUST 1939

Data on the amounts disbursed for payments to recipients under the various public-assistance and Federal work programs, and the numbers benefited under these programs in each State are shown in tables 9 and 10. In August declines in the total volume of assistance and earnings were recorded for 29 States. The decreases were 5.0

percent or more in California, Florida, Maine, Michigan, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota. Of the 20 States with larger expenditures in August, increases of more than 5.0 percent occurred in the District of Columbia, Mississippi, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Tennessee.

Table 9.—Amount of public assistance and earnings of persons employed under Federal work programs in the continental United States, by States, August 1939¹

[In thousands]

State	All public assistance and earnings of persons employed under Federal work programs	Obligations incurred for—		Subsistence payments certified by the Farm Security Administration	Earnings of persons employed under Federal work programs				
		Special types of public assistance	General relief		Civilian Conservation Corps	National Youth Administration work projects ²	Work Projects Administration		Other Federal work and construction projects
							Projects operated by the WPA	Projects operated by other Federal agencies	
Total.....	\$276, 171	\$47, 725	\$38, 085	\$1, 211	\$19, 372	\$4, 151	\$108, 063	\$3, 328	\$54, 233
Alabama.....	3, 391	240	20	7	508	101	1, 569	8	938
Arizona.....	1, 252	286	37	54	181	20	3, 343	19	312
Arkansas.....	2, 522	140	18	7	526	88	1, 307	8	429
California.....	17, 943	5, 238	3, 691	82	714	139	5, 038	308	2, 753
Colorado.....	3, 574	1, 388	169	18	195	40	982	108	675
Connecticut.....	3, 587	510	541	(*)	203	53	1, 136	42	1, 101
Delaware.....	407	45	29	(*)	36	6	132	7	152
District of Columbia.....	2, 411	123	38		54	16	501	142	1, 537
Florida.....	3, 044	554	64	1	298	49	1, 507	61	509
Georgia.....	3, 270	267	30	5	572	84	1, 685	53	573
Idaho.....	1, 065	258	24	2	82	23	386	71	219
Illinois.....	19, 355	2, 981	3, 543	5	1, 050	239	9, 209	69	2, 290
Indiana.....	7, 410	1, 636	567	2	447	89	3, 457	34	1, 177
Iowa.....	3, 782	1, 147	465	1	228	45	1, 128	20	748
Kansas.....	2, 758	612	234	42	245	77	1, 050	95	404
Kentucky.....	4, 062	401	40	5	451	129	1, 979	112	946
Louisiana.....	3, 396	569	98	4	410	102	1, 516	11	686
Maine.....	1, 474	319	167	3	133	51	294	30	475
Maryland.....	2, 529	550	182	1	192	22	584	132	866
Massachusetts.....	13, 713	2, 913	1, 736	(*)	619	103	5, 673	140	2, 527
Michigan.....	11, 273	1, 852	1, 186	4	624	162	6, 005	39	1, 402
Minnesota.....	6, 736	1, 669	902	4	503	78	2, 694	45	841
Mississippi.....	3, 024	152	6	361	423	88	1, 068	13	914
Missouri.....	7, 252	1, 727	283	14	758	88	3, 334	41	1, 007
Montana.....	2, 194	281	52	77	160	15	658	49	901
Nebraska.....	2, 698	560	103	36	215	43	1, 125	41	575
Nevada.....	363	63	15	0	20	3	73	4	186
New Hampshire.....	1, 365	134	151	(*)	43	22	387	15	613
New Jersey.....	10, 312	923	1, 343	1	578	153	4, 710	156	2, 449
New Mexico.....	1, 088	86	12	68	151	38	494	15	234
New York.....	34, 012	4, 468	9, 041	6	1, 267	473	12, 324	284	6, 149
North Carolina.....	3, 201	493	35	2	481	65	1, 188	56	881
North Dakota.....	1, 113	217	62	72	213	36	310	32	171
Ohio.....	16, 729	3, 171	1, 795	4	937	204	8, 507	61	2, 051
Oklahoma.....	4, 746	1, 451	46	44	601	76	1, 725	68	733
Oregon.....	2, 291	524	124	1	155	24	809	21	632
Pennsylvania.....	27, 300	3, 128	9, 221	6	1, 247	256	8, 703	226	4, 514
Rhode Island.....	2, 150	180	319	(*)	90	33	702	36	790
South Carolina.....	2, 782	283	21	4	345	100	1, 230	96	704
South Dakota.....	1, 441	271	54	184	200	41	522	43	125
Tennessee.....	3, 673	544	25	28	499	99	1, 305	29	1, 141
Texas.....	7, 993	1, 680	98	61	1, 076	202	2, 961	146	1, 739
Utah.....	1, 375	402	117	1	88	34	494	13	226
Vermont.....	525	102	49	1	32	7	198	28	107
Virginia.....	3, 652	182	74	1	438	55	760	166	1, 976
Washington.....	5, 023	1, 033	226	2	294	43	1, 580	77	1, 769
West Virginia.....	3, 103	385	91	1	322	106	1, 543	12	644
Wisconsin.....	7, 101	1, 489	913	8	419	121	3, 015	31	1, 105
Wyoming.....	711	101	25	8	49	9	135	18	368

¹ See footnotes on table 2.

² Total for all programs includes \$3,778 earnings under NYA student-aid program, not shown separately: \$3,754 in Tennessee and \$24 in Washington.

³ Includes \$660 not distributed by States.

⁴ Less than \$1,000.

⁵ Estimated.

The total amount earned on projects operated by the Work Projects Administration declined in all but two States. Earnings of enrollees in the Civilian Conservation Corps declined in a majority of the States. On the other hand, earnings on other Federal work and construction projects and obligations incurred for the special types of public assistance each increased in 36 States, and total payments for general relief moved upward in 29 States.

Total earnings on WPA-financed projects operated by other Federal agencies were higher in August in a large majority of the States. Payments for student aid were made by the National Youth Administration in only two States in August, whereas the amount earned on work projects of that agency increased in all but three States. Subsistence payments certified by the Farm Security Administration declined in more than half the States.

Table 10.—Recipients of public assistance and persons employed under Federal work programs in the continental United States, by States, August 1939¹

State	Recipients of special types of public assistance				Cases receiving general relief	Cases for which subsistence payments were certified by the Farm Security Administration	Persons employed under Federal work programs				
	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children		Aid to the blind			Civilian Conservation Corps	National Youth Administration work projects ¹	Work Projects Administration		Other Federal work and construction projects
		Families	Children						Projects operated by the WPA	Projects operated by other Federal agencies	
Total.....	1,871,712	312,683	751,078	69,021	1,582,353	72,427	239,132	211,195	1,908,128	59,073	* 495,271
Alabama.....	17,320	5,536	16,399	548	2,142	248	7,576	5,943	40,771	223	11,618
Arizona.....	7,482	2,507	6,829	327	2,951	2,628	2,708	1,247	6,434	335	2,880
Arkansas.....	17,257	4,070	11,106	632	3,859	386	7,844	4,393	35,360	308	6,800
California.....	133,625	13,867	34,363	6,614	124,017	4,784	10,655	7,178	79,909	4,499	20,545
Colorado.....	39,218	4,916	12,022	629	12,526	1,006	2,904	2,057	16,910	1,863	6,117
Connecticut.....	16,103	1,419	3,307	248	21,872	2	3,036	2,264	17,118	774	8,098
Delaware.....	2,725	494	1,170	—	1,470	9	530	400	2,556	114	1,546
District of Columbia.....	3,303	946	2,783	—	1,489	—	809	889	7,896	2,103	10,730
Florida.....	36,322	3,462	9,295	2,228	9,234	58	4,442	3,141	36,549	1,368	6,045
Georgia.....	22,434	3,674	9,913	987	6,257	222	8,538	4,344	43,821	1,210	9,221
Idaho.....	8,366	2,651	6,359	288	1,893	50	1,228	916	7,396	1,254	2,166
Illinois.....	133,933	* 7,500	* 17,000	* 7,700	174,649	167	15,668	12,611	155,642	1,241	17,620
Indiana.....	64,768	16,921	34,782	2,472	47,475	78	6,667	5,415	61,685	494	10,369
Iowa.....	52,671	* 3,000	* 7,000	1,413	28,742	21	3,405	2,591	20,589	424	8,446
Kansas.....	24,719	5,954	13,490	1,131	18,938	2,531	3,660	3,909	20,171	1,742	4,520
Kentucky.....	45,255	* 241	* 772	—	* 5,400	172	6,726	6,924	43,178	1,956	9,366
Louisiana.....	29,991	11,127	31,642	950	7,722	236	6,117	5,398	32,903	272	8,368
Maine.....	11,520	1,403	3,615	1,236	8,782	92	1,991	1,584	5,456	595	5,737
Maryland.....	17,618	7,401	20,124	659	8,114	50	2,861	1,866	11,422	2,219	7,950
Massachusetts.....	80,139	10,585	25,119	1,147	65,203	7	9,242	4,541	81,091	2,810	20,920
Michigan.....	81,341	14,407	32,914	760	56,944	195	9,318	8,146	97,040	727	13,031
Minnesota.....	66,352	7,874	19,351	827	36,033	229	7,512	4,019	41,637	844	9,558
Mississippi.....	19,824	* 104	* 162	599	997	26,819	6,310	5,205	31,020	438	14,383
Missouri.....	76,393	9,973	23,456	* 3,655	25,156	323	11,319	5,214	69,143	743	11,193
Montana.....	12,239	2,164	5,090	144	3,889	3,339	2,393	1,011	9,886	1,048	7,360
Nebraska.....	27,046	5,024	11,377	629	8,544	2,421	3,203	2,435	20,286	729	6,569
Nevada.....	2,236	* 135	* 330	* 10	732	—	292	185	1,405	77	1,329
New Hampshire.....	4,493	519	1,345	320	6,632	12	642	921	7,034	279	4,416
New Jersey.....	29,865	10,758	23,605	637	* 50,000	26	8,633	6,654	64,875	1,994	16,743
New Mexico.....	3,869	1,671	4,847	205	1,931	3,024	2,252	1,844	9,864	257	2,951
New York.....	112,020	36,523	72,399	2,691	263,751	192	18,910	20,571	149,517	3,964	41,378
North Carolina.....	34,090	8,129	21,102	2,080	5,796	120	7,176	3,436	32,382	1,360	12,114
North Dakota.....	8,346	2,078	5,812	127	4,198	4,712	3,181	2,120	6,671	684	1,976
Ohio.....	119,013	10,351	29,656	3,951	110,968	155	13,983	8,330	145,276	1,012	19,043
Oklahoma.....	68,788	17,202	39,543	2,133	* 13,600	1,814	8,971	3,386	42,425	1,642	6,669
Oregon.....	20,542	1,824	4,059	453	7,993	46	2,317	1,372	12,882	372	5,220
Pennsylvania.....	81,029	29,411	68,420	12,445	300,355	210	18,610	10,868	134,335	3,302	37,935
Rhode Island.....	6,595	1,154	3,096	55	* 10,700	4	1,346	1,511	11,854	416	5,494
South Carolina.....	24,277	4,604	13,448	906	2,471	159	5,142	6,259	32,220	2,074	8,553
South Dakota.....	13,794	1,729	3,975	223	3,886	11,521	2,990	2,618	10,454	732	1,763
Tennessee.....	34,644	9,765	26,015	1,590	* 4,300	1,012	7,451	5,947	34,967	600	12,333
Texas.....	118,399	112	242	—	12,339	2,520	16,066	10,731	77,739	3,452	21,555
Utah.....	13,687	3,265	7,794	216	5,721	18	1,317	1,597	8,764	581	2,213
Vermont.....	5,613	461	1,307	159	2,304	29	484	391	3,575	320	1,232
Virginia.....	14,868	1,275	4,153	874	8,224	17	6,543	5,112	18,937	3,083	18,248
Washington.....	38,973	4,874	11,035	999	16,642	70	4,383	2,039	25,189	954	11,945
West Virginia.....	17,854	7,336	20,777	810	10,780	23	4,801	5,259	31,371	233	7,218
Wisconsin.....	47,660	11,588	26,761	1,996	44,245	422	6,254	5,906	48,037	595	10,350
Wyoming.....	3,223	699	1,728	136	1,484	248	726	507	2,486	327	3,373

¹ See footnotes on table 3.

² In addition, 1,019 persons received student aid: 1,015 in Tennessee and 4 in Washington.

³ Includes 4 persons not distributed by States.

⁴ Estimated.

STATISTICS FOR URBAN AREAS

Public and Private Aid in 116 Urban Areas

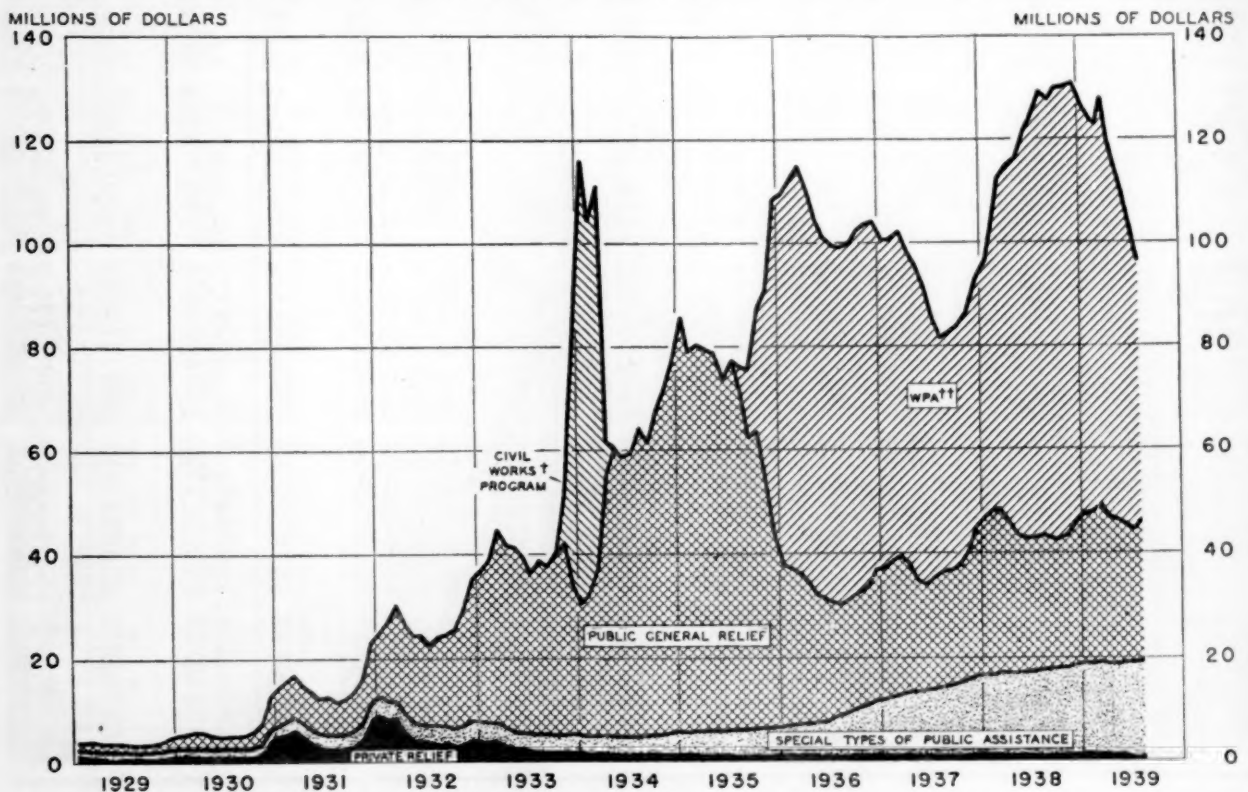
In August \$96.9 million was expended in 116 urban areas for payments to recipients of the special types of public assistance, public general relief, and private assistance, and for earnings of persons employed on projects operated by the Work Projects Administration. This aggregate amount excludes the cost of administering all programs and of materials, equipment, and supplies required for the operation of work projects. Data are not available for the urban areas on earnings of persons enrolled in the Civilian Conservation Corps, earnings under the program of the National Youth Administration, and earnings of persons employed on WPA-financed projects operated by other Federal agencies or other Federal work and construction projects.

Earnings on WPA-operated projects accounted

for 52.3 percent of the \$96.9 million disbursed in August. General relief payments by public agencies comprised 27.5 percent of the total, and obligations incurred for the special types of public assistance represented 19.4 percent. Assistance granted by private agencies accounted for less than 1 percent of the total.

August was the fifth consecutive month in which total payments for public and private assistance and WPA earnings declined. As compared with July, aggregate expenditures dropped \$5.2 million or 5.1 percent. This decrease reflects a further reduction in the amount of earnings on WPA-operated projects. In August such earnings totaled \$50.6 million—11.3 percent less than in July. General relief payments by public agencies moved upward for the first time since March. August disbursements for this type of assistance totaled \$26.7 million—4.2 percent above

Chart I.—Public and private assistance and earnings of persons employed on projects operated by the Work Projects Administration and under the Civil Works Program in 116 urban areas, January 1929–August 1939



† Earnings of all persons employed under the Civil Works Program, including the administrative staff.

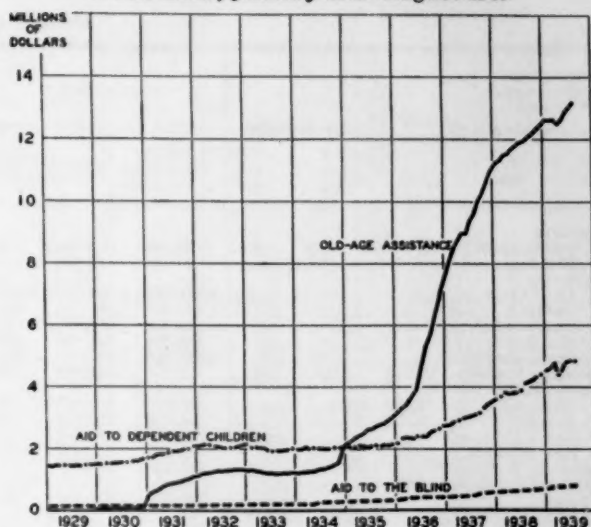
†† Earnings on projects operated by the Work Projects Administration within the areas.

the July level. Total obligations incurred for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind amounted to \$18.8 million, an increase of 0.8 percent from July. Expenditures for private assistance rose 3.0 percent in August.

Underlying the decline in total payments from July to August for all areas combined were decreases in 84 of the 116 urban areas. In 32 areas total disbursements dropped more than 10.0 percent; increases of like magnitude were recorded for only 10 areas.

Because of the fact that WPA earnings for 11 areas represent the amount earned on projects operated within the county in August 1938 and within the city in August 1939, total payments for August of this year can be compared with the total a year earlier for only 105 of the 116 areas. In these 105 areas total expenditures for assistance and WPA earnings were 24.1 percent lower in August 1939 than in the same month of 1938. The total volume of WPA earnings showed a marked decline—39.8 percent. On the other hand, total obligations incurred for the special

Chart II.—Special types of public assistance in 116 urban areas, January 1929–August 1939



types of public assistance were 11.3 percent greater in August 1939, and aggregate expenditures for general relief extended by public agencies were 3.7 percent larger.

Table 1.—Recipients of public and private assistance, amount of assistance, and earnings of persons employed on projects operated by the Work Projects Administration in 116 urban areas, August 1939

[Corrected to Oct. 20, 1939]

Type of agency	Number of cases ¹	Amount ²	Percentage change from—				Percentage distribution of amount		
			July 1939 in—		August 1938 ³ in—		August 1939	July 1939	August 1938 ³
			Number of cases	Amount	Number of cases	Amount			
Total.....	(4)	\$ 906,854,900		—5.1		—24.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public agencies.....	(5)	\$ 96,065,618		—5.2		—24.3	99.2	99.2	99.4
Agencies administering:									
General relief ⁴	962,463	26,670,981	+3.0	+4.2	+4.9	+3.7	27.5	25.1	19.8
Special types of assistance ⁵	689,279	18,756,975	+7	+8	+10.1	+11.3	19.4	18.2	13.3
Old-age assistance.....	546,170	13,144,705	+8	+8	+8.4	+9.4	13.6	12.8	9.5
Aid to dependent children ⁶	120,121	4,882,675	+2	+7	+10.5	+17.5	5.0	4.7	3.3
Aid to the blind ⁷	22,988	729,595	+8	+5	+7.4	+6.9	.8	.7	.5
Work Projects Administration ⁸	(10)	50,637,662	(11)	—11.3	(12)	—39.8	52.3	55.9	66.3
Private agencies ¹¹	(13)	\$ 780,282		+3.0		+7	.8	.8	.6
Nonsectarian agencies.....	16,482	331,825	+1.7	+5.2	—1.1	+3.9	.3	.3	.3
Jewish agencies.....	6,107	153,644	+2.9	+4	+1.8	—1.5	.2	.2	.1
Catholic agencies.....	8,890	171,125	+1.9	+1.1	—6.2	—2	.2	.2	.1
Salvation Army.....	7,177	38,943	+3.0	+20.1	+68.0	+13.4	(14)	(15)	(16)
Other private agencies.....	6,219	93,745	+3.2	—2.7	—14.8	—9.5	.1	.1	.1

¹ Incomplete, since some agencies reporting amount of assistance did not report number of cases aided.

² Excludes cost of administration; of materials, equipment, and other items incident to operation of work programs; and of transient care.

³ Based on data for 105 areas. Comparable data are not available for 11 areas because WPA earnings relate to county in August 1938 and to city in August 1939.

⁴ Total number of cases aided by public and/or private agencies cannot be obtained by adding figures shown, since an unknown number of cases received assistance from more than 1 agency.

⁵ Includes estimates amounting to \$160,184.

⁶ Public agencies administered \$582 of private funds while private agencies administered \$9,293 of public funds, so that total amounts contributed from public and private sources, respectively, were \$96,074,329 and \$780,571.

⁷ Includes direct and work relief and statutory aid to veterans administered on basis of need.

⁸ Includes figures for areas in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board and for areas in States not participating under the Social Security Act.

⁹ Figures from the WPA, Division of Statistics; represent earnings of persons employed on projects operated by the WPA within these areas and cover all pay-roll periods ended during month. Figures are not available for these areas for earnings of persons employed on projects other than those operated by the WPA.

¹⁰ Figures not available.

¹¹ Includes direct and work relief and aid to veterans.

¹² Less than 0.1 percent.

Table 2.—Amount of public and private assistance and earnings of persons employed on projects operated by the Work Projects Administration, by urban areas, August 1939

[Corrected to Oct. 30, 1939]

State and city	Area included	Total ¹	Public funds						Private funds ²	Percentage change in total from—	
			Total	General relief ³	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children ⁴	Aid to the blind ⁵	WPA earnings ⁶		July 1939	August 1938
Alabama:											
Birmingham	County	\$320,585	\$320,510	\$6,506	\$21,912	\$18,095	\$813	\$273,194	\$75	-48.6	-52.8
Mobile	do	70,119	69,735	1,004	8,629	2,075	192	57,835	384	-44.3	-55.3
California:											
Los Angeles	do	5,514,319	5,492,543	1,695,954	1,734,829	202,478	152,821	1,706,461	21,776	-7.2	+5
Oakland	do	1,295,298	1,292,395	277,244	253,295	50,611	23,200	688,045	2,903	-7.4	-8.0
Sacramento	do	275,503	273,441	47,745	107,156	18,266	7,243	93,031	* 2,082	-2.5	-3.1
San Diego	do	628,501	627,825	143,187	217,865	22,941	11,475	232,357	* 676	-8.6	-6.4
San Francisco	do	1,655,283	1,640,355	416,800	324,188	49,869	23,874	825,624	14,928	-4.7	-16.7
Colorado: Denver	do	677,165	674,187	61,183	334,105	48,142	3,594	227,163	2,978	-2.7	-15.1
Connecticut:											
Bridgeport	City	207,867	205,627	57,553	31,517	8,354	490	107,713	* 2,240	-15.9	(?)
Hartford	do	244,239	239,875	58,193	50,913	8,181	897	111,691	* 14,364	-9.6	-17.9
New Britain	do	80,903	80,464	15,540	11,713	3,390	104	55,717	439	-10.9	-20.6
New Haven	do	261,530	257,177	83,300	50,073	9,267	1,039	113,498	4,353	-11.4	(?)
Delaware: Wilmington	County	168,222	165,707	26,891	17,755	9,978		111,083	2,515	-5.8	-20.4
District of Columbia: Washington	City	676,007	661,973	38,045	82,037	35,509	5,412	500,970	* 14,034	-10.5	-22.5
Florida:											
Jacksonville	County	337,384	336,580	6,658	45,920	7,655	2,943	273,404	804	-3.2	-8.5
Miami	do	159,442	155,392	5,660	37,336	10,411	1,993	99,992	4,050	-6.1	-7.9
Georgia: Atlanta	do	513,097	506,614	10,559	15,894	15,773	1,533	462,855	* 6,483	-13.1	-31.0
Illinois:											
Chicago	do	8,384,309	8,317,116	2,496,143	1,080,579	79,646	74,339	4,586,400	67,193	-7.1	-28.8
Springfield	do	267,698	265,888	36,875	39,019	1,450	3,557	184,987	1,810	-1.6	+4.1
Indiana:											
Evansville	do	294,124	293,403	38,290	41,301	21,538	1,638	190,636	721	-20.6	-23.1
Fort Wayne	do	214,341	212,657	24,056	39,374	21,569	1,369	129,289	1,684	-20.1	-32.7
Indianapolis	do	919,027	907,961	113,968	134,430	74,607	6,334	578,622	11,066	-6.2	-20.2
South Bend	do	308,155	307,824	47,489	37,709	20,015	947	201,664	331	-3.3	-25.1
Terre Haute	do	288,744	287,750	17,483	51,134	16,786	2,082	200,265	994	-25.3	-20.8
Iowa:											
Des Moines	do	448,658	447,639	69,721	86,859	4,083	4,987	281,960	1,019	-1.0	-23.0
Sioux City	do	197,508	196,927	60,726	41,005	4,314	1,646	89,236	* 581	+2.0	-7.0
Kansas:											
Kansas City	do	243,316	242,940	14,894	24,884	12,439	1,236	189,487	376	-20.0	-29.9
Topeka	do	107,702	106,458	9,068	15,471	7,324	924	73,671	* 1,244	+4.3	-13.9
Wichita	do	188,238	187,419	47,184	37,378	16,114	1,671	85,072	819	-3.9	-13.1
Kentucky: Louisville	do	286,637	281,294	* 17,385	33,253	7,819		222,837	* 5,343	-9.3	-33.1
Louisiana:											
New Orleans	Parish	992,851	982,664	32,222	62,480	83,043	4,470	800,449	* 10,187	-11.1	-13.7
Shreveport	do	53,705	53,505	7,095	13,653	12,743	445	19,569	200	+2.6	+51.8
Maine: Portland	City	81,597	80,907	* 15,851	16,212	3,919	1,275	43,650	690	-7.8	(?)
Maryland: Baltimore	do	716,565	699,195	169,373	155,567	143,981	9,136	221,138	17,370	+1.9	-12.7
Massachusetts:											
Boston	do	2,512,973	2,451,839	502,149	400,557	211,863	8,019	1,329,251	* 61,134	-22.5	-18.4
Brockton	do	195,832	192,883	32,708	56,724	7,270	433	95,748	2,949	-10.2	-16.5
Cambridge	do	328,104	325,135	77,128	42,942	16,720	1,019	187,326	2,969	+19.4	-4.1
Fall River	do	262,518	262,379	50,511	56,187	11,394	994	143,293	139	-5.9	-20.0
Lawrence	do	207,054	206,128	* 23,169	44,232	5,008	555	133,164	926	+24.4	-10.2
Lowell	do	397,322	395,756	62,013	65,190	15,308	739	252,506	1,596	+20.7	-2.5
Lynn	do	246,486	243,639	51,201	77,509	8,733	715	105,461	2,847	-6.2	-28.2
Malden	do	135,056	135,026	41,217	29,637	6,112	260	57,800	30	+14.9	-6
New Bedford	do	279,449	278,316	60,025	77,613	10,537	881	129,260	1,133	-3.8	-22.6
Newton	do	100,711	99,154	31,156	17,672	8,277	122	41,927	1,557	+13.0	-14.4
Springfield	do	344,126	340,745	* 95,563	77,096	22,391	842	144,853	* 3,381	-1.6	-12.2
Worcester	do	496,728	463,777	157,274	88,689	20,285	811	190,718	2,951	+2.2	-8.6
Michigan:											
Detroit	County	4,181,059	4,160,098	722,000	264,417	371,098	5,298	2,797,285	* 20,961	-4.7	-44.5
Flint	do	375,838	375,672	48,795	58,851	21,899	504	245,623	166	-4.8	-56.0
Grand Rapids	do	540,068	539,265	46,666	108,234	25,530	1,208	357,627	803	-8.5	-34.8
Pontiac	do	311,147	310,934	37,068	50,915	23,140	520	199,291	213	-13.0	-51.9
Saginaw	do	175,731	175,184	19,200	31,279	14,924	384	109,397	547	-10.4	-41.4
Minnesota:											
Duluth	do	711,728	707,086	156,416	112,334	33,633	2,261	402,442	4,642	+2.4	-11.0
Minneapolis	do	1,472,867	1,466,756	406,584	305,341	52,717	4,537	697,577	6,111	+13.4	-20.4
St. Paul	do	726,662	721,377	192,859	116,972	24,244	2,943	384,359	5,285	+1.8	-31.2
Missouri:											
Kansas City	do	786,737	776,110	* 63,458	160,382	8,972	* 10,675	532,623	* 10,627	-6.8	-27.6
St. Louis	City and county	1,579,388	1,559,647	130,248	209,616	35,418	* 17,175	1,167,190	19,741	-8.4	-35.3
Nebraska: Omaha	County	508,712	501,959	8,529	75,502	32,838	2,386	382,704	* 6,753	-4.3	-33.0
New Jersey:											
Jersey City	City	515,381	514,911	159,422	27,009	23,789	1,109	303,582	470	+4.1	(?)
Newark	do	1,315,122	1,311,970	475,000	59,225	60,717	2,090	714,938	3,152	+9.7	(?)
Trenton	do	185,825	184,344	55,356	17,264	13,330	655	97,739	1,481	-5.2	(?)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.—Amount of public and private assistance and earnings of persons employed on projects operated by the Work Projects Administration, by urban areas, August 1939—Continued

[Corrected to Oct. 20, 1939]

State and city	Area included	Total ¹	Public funds						Private funds ²	Percentage change in total from—	
			Total	General relief ³	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children ⁴	Aid to the blind ⁵	WPA earnings ⁶		July 1939	August 1938
New York:											
Albany	City	\$145,300	\$143,506	\$35,005	\$15,128	\$4,378	\$644	\$88,351	\$1,794	-1.2	(?)
Buffalo	County	1,297,355	1,286,029	704,032	89,260	59,927	2,841	429,969	11,326	-12.9	-21.6
New Rochelle	City	96,095	95,665	62,218	11,046	8,945	29	13,452	427	+3.0	-16.9
New York	do	18,480,086	18,294,941	6,171,565	1,334,274	1,269,973	39,524	9,479,605	\$185,145	-6.5	-20.4
Niagara Falls	do	93,329	92,729	48,491	8,189	6,660	108	29,281	600	-17.0	(?)
Rochester	do	618,209	616,376	373,611	109,588	38,113	2,279	92,785	1,833	+5.4	(?)
Syracuse	County	442,347	439,026	244,945	65,655	20,903	923	106,600	3,321	-9.5	-28.5
Utica	City	140,902	138,770	47,096	34,862	13,449	382	42,981	2,132	-12.2	(?)
Yonkers	do	286,531	282,292	103,057	20,234	19,493	364	130,144	4,239	+5.2	-6.0
North Carolina:											
Asheville	County	116,927	116,927	3,307	12,221	4,568	946	95,885	612	-7.2	-20.1
Charlotte	do	78,965	78,353	4,909	16,616	6,489	1,620	48,719	58	-17.0	-16.5
Greensboro	do	80,671	80,613	2,115	16,178	6,675	1,391	54,254	58	-10.9	-11.4
Winston-Salem	do	106,998	101,664	6,197	13,856	5,673	970	74,968	5,334	-11.1	-5.8
Ohio:											
Akron	do	803,909	801,146	\$129,757	78,018	13,663	1,915	577,793	2,763	-13.3	-42.5
Canton	do	405,567	405,449	56,846	81,112	12,913	1,909	282,579	118	-7.7	-37.5
Cincinnati	do	1,060,546	1,047,747	221,317	188,457	29,856	5,375	602,742	12,790	-6.6	-29.8
Cleveland	do	3,313,776	3,275,685	704,826	232,481	109,194	8,133	2,221,051	38,091	-7.1	-42.2
Columbus	do	740,743	739,200	114,739	157,466	17,101	6,249	443,645	1,543	-6.3	-28.2
Dayton	do	530,617	529,090	98,546	114,430	14,186	2,568	299,360	1,527	-3.2	-32.7
Springfield	do	154,547	154,547	8,610	54,188	4,132	1,363	86,254	491	-11.2	-34.6
Toledo	do	970,340	969,849	194,163	127,623	15,470	4,342	628,251	303	+3.4	-46.1
Youngstown	do	383,611	383,308	60,641	49,609	10,709	3,208	259,141	5,374	-27.2	-50.2
Oklahoma: Tulsa	do	201,683	196,309	9,110	83,450	16,382	2,505	84,862	1,057	-9.6	-28.7
Oregon: Portland	do	596,013	594,956	69,132	168,461	21,279	5,049	331,035	1,057	-8.8	-17.6
Pennsylvania:											
Allentown	do	229,387	228,712	59,322	21,026	9,005	5,408	133,951	675	-10.7	-38.5
Altoona	do	307,049	306,995	128,329	30,425	17,858	6,294	124,089	54	-2.5	-30.5
Bethlehem	do	244,180	243,492	48,879	21,291	11,886	5,480	155,956	688	-21.2	-34.2
Chester	do	272,060	270,662	69,862	31,522	16,226	7,194	145,858	1,398	-12.4	-28.2
Erie	do	362,167	362,130	126,940	44,969	16,946	7,769	165,506	37	-6.5	-23.7
Johnstown	do	504,363	504,117	159,990	36,262	30,415	7,389	270,061	246	-2.1	-16.5
Philadelphia	do	4,882,940	4,840,725	2,508,742	357,155	314,765	70,218	1,589,845	\$42,215	+15.7	+3.0
Pittsburgh	do	3,156,883	3,135,768	1,754,898	230,718	164,343	37,240	948,569	\$21,115	-7.1	-27.9
Reading	do	414,010	412,890	152,401	36,284	11,584	8,940	203,660	\$1,141	+26.6	-18.7
Scranton	do	886,440	883,519	553,130	60,128	36,712	10,492	233,057	\$2,927	+8.5	-30.9
Wilkes-Barre	do	1,166,955	1,165,618	685,505	82,289	43,626	13,717	370,481	1,337	-6.6	-29.6
Rhode Island: Providence	City	442,787	437,017	159,587	56,904	20,481	391	199,684	5,770	+5.1	(?)
South Carolina: Charleston	County	159,887	159,442	2,834	12,231	5,543	778	138,056	445	-2.1	-14.3
Tennessee:											
Knoxville	do	140,660	140,428	3,545	16,485	15,413	713	104,272	232	-7.9	-7.0
Memphis	do	319,634	317,242	17,794	48,161	19,352	3,073	228,862	2,392	+5.0	+17.2
Nashville	do	198,197	197,385	1,629	36,466	16,832	2,224	140,224	812	-8.7	+3.2
Texas:											
Dallas	do	309,971	306,171	10,758	92,367	841	202,205	3,800	-7.6	-14.0	
El Paso	do	72,600	72,312	125	13,071	59,116	288	59,116	288	-16.5	-8.1
Fort Worth	do	299,442	298,994	19,495	72,406	207,093	448	207,093	448	-12.4	-9.5
Houston	do	336,147	332,918	23,132	81,781	228,005	3,229	228,005	3,229	+2.7	+4.8
San Antonio	do	300,771	296,270	71,200	71,200	225,070	4,501	225,070	4,501	-6.2	+2.7
Utah: Salt Lake City	do	410,747	408,872	67,184	98,085	40,601	1,364	201,638	\$1,875	+4.4	-5.3
Virginia:											
Norfolk	City	78,277	77,669	6,327	8,610	1,560	773	60,399	608	+1.5	+9.9
Richmond	do	149,407	142,808	21,110	10,673	1,325	884	108,876	6,539	-7.1	+2.7
Roanoke	do	24,489	24,489	1,078	3,973	780	337	17,421	-----	-21.8	-25.8
Washington:											
Seattle	County	822,967	817,094	129,353	235,786	31,672	7,742	412,541	5,873	-1.6	-34.6
Tacoma	do	420,319	420,319	35,998	101,158	17,933	2,613	262,617	-----	+13.3	-29.0
West Virginia: Huntington	do	153,529	152,676	3,996	9,939	5,171	670	132,900	\$853	-14.0	-35.1
Wisconsin:											
Kenosha	do	218,666	218,489	31,099	23,694	17,037	1,492	145,167	177	+11.8	-25.0
Madison	do	282,746	282,489	26,460	45,778	23,396	965	155,890	287	-3.4	-4.3
Milwaukee	do	2,013,942	2,004,082	474,686	197,937	97,585	9,045	1,224,829	9,580	+7.5	-17.7
Racine	do	210,951	210,279	44,809	26,695	19,126	849	118,800	672	+6.9	-3.4

¹ Excludes cost of administration; of materials, equipment, and other items incident to operation of work programs; and of transient care.

² Includes direct and work relief and statutory aid to veterans administered on basis of need.

³ Includes figures for areas in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board and for areas in States not participating under the Social Security Act.

⁴ Figures from the WPA, Division of Statistics; represent earnings of persons employed on projects operated by the WPA within these areas and cover all pay-roll periods ended during month. Figures are not available for

these areas for earnings of persons employed on projects other than those operated by the WPA.

⁵ Includes direct and work relief and aid to veterans.

⁶ Includes estimate.

⁷ Comparable data not available because WPA earnings relate to county in August 1938 and to city in August 1939.

⁸ Relates to city.

⁹ Estimated.

¹⁰ Incomplete, since figures are not obtainable for 1 relief program.

General Relief Operations of Public Agencies in Selected Large Cities, September 1939

Reports on general relief operations during September were received from 19 cities, including all cities with populations of more than 400,000 in 1930 and Rochester, N. Y., which is somewhat smaller.

Cases Aided and Amount of Relief

During September 659,000 cases were aided in the 19 cities, with an expenditure for relief of \$19.3 million. Three percent more cases were aided than in the previous month, and the amount expended for relief decreased less than 1 percent.

Sixteen cities reported more cases receiving relief than in August, as shown in table 3. Increases ranged from 10 to 19 percent in Boston, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, and San Francisco. In eight cities the increase was 4 percent or less. Decreases amounted to 17 percent in St. Louis and 3 percent or less in the remaining two cities.

Eight cities reported a decline in September in expenditures for relief. The decreases ranged from less than 1 percent in New Orleans to 7 percent in Chicago. In Chicago, as in August, payments were limited to 65 percent of the standard budget because of shortage of relief funds.

Increases amounted to 13 percent in Detroit, 6 to 8 percent in Buffalo, Cincinnati, and San Francisco, but were less than 3 percent in the remaining seven cities.

Data from which the average amounts of relief per family and per single-person case could be computed were available for 15 cities. These averages do not necessarily reflect adequacy of relief in the various cities, since many factors affecting their comparability must be taken into consideration. The largest average amounts per family and per single-person case were reported for New York, \$44.73 and \$25.88, respectively; the smallest averages were \$23.80 per family case in Milwaukee and \$8.52 per single-person case in St. Louis. The average per family case was above \$40.00 only in New York and Rochester, but ranged between \$30.00 and \$40.00 in seven cities. The average per single-person case exceeded \$19.00 only in New York City.

General Relief in Addition to Other Types of Income

Table 4 presents available data on the number of general relief cases in households with income from other specified sources. Cases receiving supplementation of unemployment benefits comprised less than 1 percent of the relief cases in every city except Detroit. Earnings from regular

Table 3.—Number of cases receiving general relief, amount of relief, and average amount per family and single-person case in selected cities, September 1939

City	Number of cases receiving relief	Amount of relief ¹	Average amount		Percentage change from August 1939 in—	
			Per family case	Per single-person case	Number of cases	Amount of relief
Baltimore	7,013	\$164,148	(²)	(²)	+5.7	+1.2
Boston	18,009	428,678	\$27.67	\$17.50	+10.0	-5.0
Buffalo	18,867	640,917	38.75	18.85	+4.0	+8.1
Chicago	105,749	2,265,152	(²)	(²)	-3.0	-7.2
Cincinnati	8,913	202,266	24.59	16.49	+2.2	+8.4
Cleveland	27,942	649,783	28.73	15.03	+13.7	+1.1
Detroit	20,701	701,170	37.78	17.97	+15.6	+13.0
District of Columbia ⁴	1,528	38,552	31.04	18.84	+2.6	+2.6
Los Angeles ¹¹	55,335	1,697,734	39.12	15.94	+3.9	+1
Milwaukee ⁴	23,727	475,419	23.80	11.63	+18.5	-5.6
Minneapolis	13,356	357,175	31.13	18.62	+3.7	-4.1
Newark	16,033	437,968	32.40	17.70	+6.9	+1
New Orleans	1,737	32,056	24.34	15.31	-2.4	-5
New York	165,753	6,257,647	44.73	25.88	+5	+1.4
Philadelphia	80,899	2,374,413	(²)	(²)	+1.8	-5.2
Pittsburgh ⁴	61,162	1,687,870	(²)	(²)	+6.9	-3.6
Rochester	9,306	341,541	40.70	18.04	+1	+1
St. Louis	5,321	114,242	24.18	8.52	-16.5	-5.0
San Francisco ⁴	16,863	442,525	39.23	18.11	+17.4	+6.2

¹ Excludes cost of administration; of materials, equipment, and other items incident to operation of work programs; and of special programs, hospitalization, and burials.

² Not available.

³ Includes cases receiving aid from special departments: Transportation Service, 677 cases, \$12,242; Children's and Minors' Service, 2,381 cases, \$55,467; Nursing Home Service, number of cases not available, \$1,886; and Shelter Division, 2,151 cases, \$11,431.

⁴ Accepts only unemployable cases.

⁵ Includes figures for entire county in which city is located.

⁶ Figures represent combined reports of 2 agencies—1 administering relief to employable cases and 1 relief to unemployable cases.

⁷ Includes \$22,152 which covered cost of operating a commissary.

⁸ Includes duplications, since in some cases relief was granted more than once during month.

Table 4.—General relief cases in households receiving other types of income or assistance in selected cities, September 1939

City	Number of cases receiving relief	Percent of general relief cases in households receiving 1—				
		Unemployment benefits	Earnings from regular employment	WPA earnings	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children
Baltimore.....	7,013	0.4	0.4	-----	1.4	34.5
Buffalo.....	18,867	.7	8.0	6.6	2.6	1.2
Chicago.....	105,749	(²)	(²)	.2	2.0	.1
Cincinnati.....	8,913	.2	4.2	1.0	2.4	.6
Cleveland.....	27,942	.3	4.9	5.6	.3	(²)
Detroit.....	20,701	1.1	5.7	5.1	3.0	-----
District of Columbia ⁴	1,528	-----	-----	-----	8.8	-----
Los Angeles ⁴	55,335	.8	(²)	7.7	(²)	(²)
Milwaukee ⁴	23,727	.2	4.6	15.4	1.3	.2
Minneapolis.....	13,356	.2	2.2	11.9	4.9	4.3
Newark.....	16,033	.7	19.2	3.1	-----	-----
New Orleans ⁴	1,737	-----	-----	3.0	1.4	.6
New York.....	165,753	.4	(²)	3.3	2.9	1.7
Philadelphia.....	80,399	.6	(²)	1.3	(²)	(²)
Pittsburgh ⁴	61,162	.8	(²)	2.7	(²)	(²)
Rochester.....	9,306	.5	12.6	5.3	5.1	2.8
San Francisco ⁴	16,863	.3	(²)	1.2	(²)	-----

¹ Figures on number of general relief cases which also received aid to the blind are available for 8 cities. Such cases amount to 0.6 percent of cases receiving relief in the District of Columbia; 0.2 percent in Cincinnati; 0.1 percent in Baltimore, Buffalo, Milwaukee, New Orleans, and Rochester; and less than 0.1 percent in Cleveland.

² Not available.

³ Less than 0.1 percent.

⁴ Accepts only unemployable cases.

⁵ Includes figures for entire county in which city is located.

⁶ Figures represent combined reports of 2 agencies—1 administering relief to employable cases and 1 relief to unemployable cases.

⁷ Base is number of cases open on last day of month rather than figures shown in first column of this table.

employment were supplemented in 19 percent of the cases in Newark, 13 percent in Rochester, and no more than 8 percent in the other cities. Milwaukee and Minneapolis supplemented WPA earnings in 15 and 12 percent, respectively, of the cases receiving relief. In Baltimore, where there is a legal limitation on the amount which may be granted to a family for aid to dependent children, 35 percent of the cases were receiving general relief to supplement grants for aid to dependent children.

Case Turn-Over

Sixteen cities opened more cases than in August. In Newark and New York the number of openings more than doubled. On the other hand, 15 cities closed more cases than in the previous month. In Boston, Cincinnati, and Milwaukee the number of closings was more than twice as large, and in Newark three times as large.

Between 10 and 20 percent of the openings in 13 cities were cases never previously aided by the agency. In Baltimore 48 percent of the openings were new cases. Such cases constituted between

5 and 9 percent of the openings in Milwaukee, Minneapolis, New York, and Pittsburgh.

Accession and separation rates for September are shown in tables 5 and 6. These rates represent the number of openings and the number of closings as a percent of the average number of cases open at the beginning and end of the month.

Except in New Orleans and the District of Columbia, which limit relief to unemployable cases, accession rates ranged from 3 in St. Louis to 39 in San Francisco, and separation rates ranged from 3 in Cleveland to 28 in Milwaukee. Accession rates were higher than separation rates in 11 cities. In Cleveland, Detroit, and San Francisco accession rates of 18, 29, and 39, respectively, were accompanied by separation rates of 3, 11, and 27. Relatively high turn-over in case load was shown by figures for Baltimore, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, and San Francisco, where both accession and separation rates were 20 or more. In Buffalo, Rochester, and St. Louis turn-over was comparatively low, with both accession and separation rates below 10.

Effect of WPA Employment on Case Load

Transfer to and from WPA employment resulted in net increases in case load in 11 of the 17 cities administering relief to both employable and un-

Table 5.—Reasons for opening general relief cases in selected cities, September 1939

City	Number of cases opened	Accession rate ¹	Percent opened for specified reason			
			Cessation of unemployment benefits	Loss of regular employment	Loss of WPA employment	All other reasons
Baltimore.....	1,421	23.6	0.4	24.8	15.3	59.5
Boston.....	2,377	19.0	.8	17.4	63.5	18.3
Buffalo.....	1,645	9.0	3.1	31.5	42.5	22.9
Chicago.....	7,036	6.4	.8	15.3	68.0	15.9
Cincinnati.....	1,867	19.7	.3	6.2	69.8	23.7
Cleveland.....	4,898	17.8	1.6	5.9	78.8	13.7
Detroit.....	5,537	28.8	2.8	9.7	60.4	27.1
District of Columbia ⁴	193	11.6	-----	-----	-----	100.0
Los Angeles ⁴	9,650	19.7	2.0	20.1	49.2	28.7
Milwaukee ⁴	6,766	35.4	.8	11.8	66.2	21.2
Minneapolis.....	2,260	(²)	.6	18.7	68.7	12.0
Newark.....	2,132	15.4	1.0	11.1	69.7	18.2
New Orleans ⁴	39	2.2	-----	-----	-----	100.0
New York.....	24,735	16.8	2.8	6.7	69.8	20.7
Philadelphia.....	6,951	3.3	4.6	21.0	56.7	17.7
Pittsburgh ⁴	8,443	16.0	6.2	11.0	71.3	11.5
Rochester.....	732	7.6	2.7	27.8	37.4	32.1
St. Louis.....	210	3.4	-----	1.0	.4	98.6
San Francisco ⁴	5,504	38.8	2.0	(²)	55.8	(²)

¹ Cases opened as a percent of average number of cases open at beginning and end of month.

² Accepts only unemployable cases.

³ Includes figures for entire county in which city is located.

⁴ Figures represent combined reports of 2 agencies—1 administering relief to employable cases and 1 relief to unemployable cases.

⁵ Not available.

employable cases. In Cleveland and Detroit loss of WPA employment accounted for accession rates of 14 and 17, respectively, while transfer to the WPA was responsible for separation rates of less than 1. The result was a net increase of case load in each of these two cities of over 3,000 cases.

Termination of WPA employment was the reason for more than one-third of the openings in every city not limiting relief to unemployable cases except Baltimore and St. Louis. This reason accounted for 79 and 71 percent of all openings during the month in Cleveland and Pittsburgh, respectively. On the other hand acceptance for WPA employment accounted for 70 to 80 percent of the closings in Boston, Newark, and New York, and more than one-third of the closings in all cities except Buffalo, Cleveland, and Detroit.

Effect of Regular Employment on Case Load

Employment other than on work projects was responsible for net decreases in case load in 11 cities (excluding the District of Columbia and New Orleans, which do not accept cases with employable members). However, the highest accession rate because of loss of employment was 6 in Baltimore, and the highest separation rate because such employment was obtained was 7 in Detroit. In Chicago, Detroit, and Pittsburgh accession rates of less than 3 were accompanied by separa-

tion rates ranging from 2 to 7, with resulting net decreases in case load of between 800 and 1,200 cases. Increases in case load because openings on loss of regular employment exceeded closings when employment was obtained were negligible.

Loss of regular employment was the reason for 32 percent of the openings in Buffalo and between 20 and 30 percent in Baltimore, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, and Rochester. Employment other than on work projects accounted for 61 percent of the closings in Detroit, 40 percent in Buffalo, and between 30 and 37 percent in Cleveland, Philadelphia, and Rochester.

Effect of Unemployment Benefits on Case Load

In 10 cities more cases were opened on termination of unemployment benefits than were closed on receipt of such benefits. The net changes in all instances were slight. The largest net increase, in New York, amounted to only 500 cases and the largest net decrease, in Chicago, to 900 cases. Exhaustion of benefit rights accounted for as high as 6 percent of the openings only in Pittsburgh and for less than 2 percent of the openings in 8 cities. In Chicago receipt of benefits accounted for 8 percent of the closings in September, the third month in which benefits were paid in Illinois. In 10 cities closings for this reason were less than 2 percent of the total closings.

Table 6.—Reasons for closing general relief cases in selected cities, September 1939

City	Number of cases closed	Separation rate ¹	Percent closed for specified reason						
			Transferral to—			Relief no longer needed			All other reasons
			WPA	Special types of public assistance	Other relief status	Unemployment benefits received	Regular employment obtained	Increased earnings or income	
Baltimore.....	1,392	23.1	39.3	0.9	0.2	0.4	3.2	1.4	54.6
Boston.....	2,800	18.5	70.2	2.9	(²)	.9	15.7	(²)	(²)
Buffalo.....	1,401	7.7	24.3	1.7	2.8	3.2	39.8	15.5	12.7
Chicago.....	12,951	11.8	47.4	1.7	.1	7.6	16.6	3.2	23.4
Cincinnati.....	1,563	16.5	56.2	2.4	.8	1.1	8.0	5.4	26.1
Cleveland.....	894	3.2	26.7	3.7	3.6	3.9	33.0	1.1	28.0
Detroit.....	2,194	11.4	5.8	3.4	.1	4.9	61.3	3.0	21.5
District of Columbia ⁴	126	7.6	15.1	9.5	.8	-----	11.9	10.3	52.4
Los Angeles ⁴	10,204	20.8	66.4	2.8	1.0	1.3	12.2	1.1	15.2
Milwaukee ⁴	5,418	28.3	57.2	1.2	1.6	.8	13.2	1.7	24.9
Minneapolis.....	1,789	(²)	34.3	1.4	.6	1.5	20.1	5.8	35.3
Newark.....	3,405	24.6	78.9	(²)	(²)	.5	9.7	(²)	(²)
New Orleans ⁴	56	3.2	7.1	23.3	7.1	-----	10.7	-----	51.8
New York.....	19,257	13.1	72.6	2.0	1.1	.9	10.4	3.9	9.1
Philadelphia.....	7,333	9.8	38.4	4.2	(²)	5.1	30.7	5.5	(²)
Pittsburgh ⁴	9,796	18.6	57.9	1.2	(²)	4.5	21.5	4.6	(²)
Rochester.....	721	7.4	36.4	4.0	1.1	2.2	36.2	11.5	8.6
St. Louis.....	427	6.9	35.4	7.0	.2	.2	8.9	3.1	45.2
San Francisco ⁴	3,537	27.0	56.1	1.7	3.9	1.1	10.1	.8	20.3

¹ Cases closed as a percent of average number of cases open at beginning and end of month.

² Includes cases transferred to the NYA and CCC.

³ Not available.

⁴ Accepts only unemployable cases.

⁵ Includes figures for entire county in which city is located.

⁶ Figures represent combined reports of 2 agencies—1 administering relief to employable cases and 1 relief to unemployable cases.

⁷ Includes cases transferred to the NYA.

OLD-AGE INSURANCE

BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE • ANALYSIS DIVISION

IN COOPERATION WITH

BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS • DIVISION OF OLD-AGE BENEFITS RESEARCH

Employee Accounts Established in Baltimore

As of September 30, 1939, a net cumulative total of 46.2 million employee accounts had been established with the Board in Baltimore. The number of accounts established in September was 502,437, which, except for August, was the largest number for any month in 1939. Continued industrial activity probably accounted for this high level. Also the additional wage earners covered by the 1939 amendments may now be requesting account numbers.

Wage Records

An outstanding accomplishment in the Accounting Operations Division was the completion in September of posting the wage returns filed in 1938. Such postings totaled approximately 110.7 million items and involved the accounts of over 35 million wage earners. In the field, emphasis has been placed on clearing up the unidentified wage items. Every effort is being made through personal contact and correspondence with employers and employees to reduce the volume of faulty reporting responsible for the unidentified items and considerable progress has been achieved.

A total of 17,004 requests for statements of 1938 earnings was received in September, as compared with 17,287 in August. Both these months recorded a much larger volume of requests than July and August a year ago. More statements were forwarded to wage earners in September than in any previous month. Recent publicity on the availability of statements, the larger amount of wage credits, and increased familiarity with the Bureau's operations have stimulated requests for statements. Another contributing factor may be the provision in the 1939 amendments which requires that the Baltimore wage records shall be conclusive for the purposes of title II of the Social Security Act unless disputed within 4 years following the year in which wages were earned.

The provision in the amendments requiring employers to provide employees at least once each

Table 1.—Employee accounts established in Baltimore, by regions and States in which account numbers were issued, September 1939¹

Region ² and State	Employee accounts established		
	September		Cumulative through September ³
	Total	Net ⁴	
Total.....	502,437	495,813	46,194,077
Region I: Connecticut.....	6,658	6,658	724,799
Maine.....	2,792	2,792	310,683
Massachusetts.....	14,489	14,489	1,813,471
New Hampshire.....	1,697	1,697	197,461
Rhode Island.....	3,138	3,138	320,963
Vermont.....	1,050	1,050	109,704
Region II: New York.....	64,590	64,590	6,148,681
Region III: Delaware.....	1,308	1,308	106,212
New Jersey.....	18,721	18,721	1,691,095
Pennsylvania.....	34,799	34,799	3,802,388
Region IV: District of Columbia.....	3,246	3,237	295,402
Maryland.....	6,047	6,004	654,064
North Carolina.....	16,215	16,176	999,333
Virginia.....	11,485	11,469	748,362
West Virginia.....	5,112	5,095	600,859
Region V: Kentucky.....	10,092	10,092	733,526
Michigan.....	17,192	17,192	2,072,276
Ohio.....	19,782	19,782	2,699,601
Region VI: Illinois.....	33,207	29,647	3,194,286
Indiana.....	12,514	11,548	1,214,416
Wisconsin.....	10,273	9,717	922,704
Region VII: Alabama.....	9,947	9,953	677,173
Florida.....	7,947	7,641	694,360
Georgia.....	16,966	16,813	877,526
Mississippi.....	7,255	7,158	399,564
South Carolina.....	7,085	6,985	514,380
Tennessee.....	8,878	8,788	775,972
Region VIII: Iowa.....	7,261	7,240	602,029
Minnesota.....	6,937	6,897	790,488
Nebraska.....	4,160	4,147	328,498
North Dakota.....	1,793	1,762	115,426
South Dakota.....	1,942	1,937	129,121
Region IX: Arkansas.....	7,486	7,453	376,685
Kansas.....	5,103	5,092	482,532
Missouri.....	13,967	13,887	1,276,472
Oklahoma.....	7,513	7,394	644,354
Region X: Louisiana.....	8,627	8,544	678,010
New Mexico.....	2,212	2,212	129,628
Texas.....	20,867	20,806	1,988,985
Region XI: Arizona.....	2,651	2,616	171,808
Colorado.....	5,872	5,828	366,569
Idaho.....	2,453	2,403	161,325
Montana.....	2,075	2,070	181,927
Utah.....	2,272	2,262	175,922
Wyoming.....	794	787	76,175
Region XII: California.....	26,203	26,203	2,978,617
Nevada.....	513	513	45,982
Oregon.....	7,154	7,154	398,105
Washington.....	7,545	7,545	647,096
Territories: Alaska.....	273	273	23,605
Hawaii.....	4,279	4,279	158,607

¹ Neither the monthly nor the cumulative total of accounts established should be taken as a measure of the number of persons engaged in employment covered by title II, since account numbers are issued to some persons who are not in such employment.

² Social Security Board administrative regions.

³ Represents total less cancellations and voids plus reinstatements.

Source: Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, Accounting Operations Division.

Table 2.—Claims for lump-sum payments at death: Number received in Washington, and number and amount certified by the Social Security Board to the Secretary of the Treasury, by regions and States, September 1939¹

Region ² and State	Number of claims		Amount certified	
	Received	Certified	Total	Average
Cumulative through September 1939.....	248,633	238,366	\$13,367,830	\$56.08
Total for September 1939.....	8,916	8,589	793,314	92.36
Region I:				
Connecticut.....	146	134	13,791	102.91
Maine.....	40	37	2,398	64.81
Massachusetts.....	329	302	28,979	95.96
New Hampshire.....	36	31	2,395	77.25
Rhode Island.....	60	51	4,742	92.99
Vermont.....	24	25	1,768	70.72
Region II:				
New York.....	1,014	929	110,094	118.51
Region III:				
Delaware.....	24	26	2,507	96.40
New Jersey.....	347	347	39,190	112.94
Pennsylvania.....	779	797	80,963	101.59
Region IV:				
District of Columbia.....	36	34	3,169	93.20
Maryland.....	151	145	14,367	99.09
North Carolina.....	184	207	12,025	58.09
Virginia.....	178	174	10,774	61.92
West Virginia.....	130	181	14,379	79.44
Region V:				
Kentucky.....	147	154	10,271	66.70
Michigan.....	414	401	42,113	103.02
Ohio.....	556	574	59,984	104.50
Region VI:				
Illinois.....	710	703	74,524	106.01
Indiana.....	236	231	20,740	89.78
Wisconsin.....	174	169	16,251	96.16
Region VII:				
Alabama.....	184	170	11,694	68.79
Florida.....	157	114	5,716	50.14
Georgia.....	226	215	11,530	53.72
Mississippi.....	83	81	3,771	46.55
South Carolina.....	132	138	5,985	43.37
Tennessee.....	166	163	9,808	60.17
Region VIII:				
Iowa.....	95	116	9,054	78.05
Minnesota.....	139	122	12,392	101.57
Nebraska.....	47	32	2,737	85.54
North Dakota.....	8	10	486	48.63
South Dakota.....	23	22	1,239	56.30
Region IX:				
Arkansas.....	90	87	4,905	56.38
Kansas.....	72	67	5,103	89.53
Missouri.....	238	207	18,296	88.39
Oklahoma.....	111	74	5,342	72.18
Region X:				
Louisiana.....	156	172	12,617	73.35
New Mexico.....	25	16	1,311	81.97
Texas.....	322	328	25,125	76.60
Region XI:				
Arizona.....	34	28	2,140	76.44
Colorado.....	77	68	5,289	77.78
Idaho.....	15	12	912	76.00
Montana.....	41	46	4,525	98.36
Utah.....	29	23	1,775	77.16
Wyoming.....	17	11	991	90.10
Region XII:				
California.....	501	449	47,735	106.31
Nevada.....	7	4	132	32.87
Oregon.....	71	53	5,795	109.34
Washington.....	96	84	8,472	100.86
Territories:				
Alaska.....	6	8	869	108.68
Hawaii.....	16	7	500	71.47
Foreign³	17	20	1,624	81.22

¹ All claims received to date have been for lump-sum payments amounting to 3½ percent of total taxable wages. Lump-sum payments at age 65 were discontinued as of Aug. 10, 1939, by amendment of that date to the Social Security Act.

² Social Security Board administrative regions.

³ Claims received from persons in foreign countries.

Source: Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, Administrative Division.

calendar year with a statement of wages earned and the period during which they were earned will probably make future wage reporting more accurate. These employer statements will also be very useful in establishing the identity of wages improperly reported.

Claims for Lump-Sum Payments

September was the first month in which claims were certified for lump-sum payments at death only. Effective August 10, 1939, when the Social Security Act was amended, lump-sum payments at age 65 were discontinued. Over 8,900 claims for lump-sum payments at death were received in September and about 8,600 were certified. The average payment certified to beneficiaries was \$92.36 as compared with \$86.35 in August.

Considerable progress has been made in the review of lump-sum claims paid to claimants at age 65 prior to the enactment of the amendments to determine the possible rights of these claimants to monthly benefits under the amended act. Of 184,000 such claims on file, more than 132,000 had been reviewed as of September 30. Arrangements have also been made to examine the wage records of individuals who will attain age 65 in 1940 or who attained age 65 in the 3 preceding years but did not apply for lump-sum benefits. These individuals will also be informed of their possible rights to monthly benefits under the amendments.

Operations Under the Railroad Retirement Act

Benefit payments under the Railroad Retirement Act during September amounted to \$9.2 million, the highest monthly amount paid thus far. This is the total amount certified to the Secretary of the Treasury for payments of annuities, pensions, and survivor and death benefits minus payments canceled during the month; it includes retroactive payments on newly certified and recertified annuities and pensions. As shown in table 3, the total amount certified in the first 3 months of the current fiscal year was \$27.5 million, as compared with \$25.5 million for the corresponding 3 months of the last fiscal year. Total payments from the inception of the retirement system through September were about \$222 million.

Annuities and Pensions in Force

The total number of annuities and pensions in force has increased each month, but for some months past the rate of increase has declined. At the end of September the number of annuities and pensions in force was 135,328 with a total monthly amount payable of \$8.5 million, which represented an increase of 1,194 in number and \$78,000 in amount over the previous month (table 4). This net addition, which was larger than in August, resulted from a decrease in the number of deaths of employee annuitants and pensioners reported to the Board and from an increase in the number and amount of survivor and death-benefit annuities certified during the month.

Employee Annuities

Applications for employee annuities received

in Washington during the month totaled 2,071. For more than a year prior to January 1939, monthly receipts of applications declined and since that time have tended to remain at approximately the same level.

New certifications of employee annuities in September numbered 1,753 (table 5). When allowance is made for differences in the number of working days, new certifications have been maintained at about the same level for the last 3 months. It should be pointed out that applications reflect current retirements more immediately than do certifications and that data on applications are therefore more reliable than certifications in indicating the trend of retirements.

Changes in the average actual amount of annuity for each of the four types of employee annuities are shown in table 6. For the quarter ended in September the average monthly amount

Table 3.—Railroad Retirement Board: Total amount of benefit payments certified to the Secretary of the Treasury; by class of payment, by fiscal years, 1936-40, and by months, July 1938-September 1939¹

Fiscal year and month	Total payments ²	Employee annuities ³	Survivor annuities ⁴	Death-benefit annuities ⁵	Lump-sum death benefits ⁶	Permanent pensions ⁷
Cumulative through September 1939.....	\$ 221,939,028	\$145,662,123	\$1,402,619	\$1,547,260	\$1,761,429	\$70,382,004
Total, 1936-37.....	4,604,232	4,487,496	47,490	69,245		
Total, 1937-38.....	\$ 82,904,286	46,097,991	381,237	625,106	38,954	34,667,453
Total, 1938-39.....	106,841,632	75,158,195	758,748	703,221	1,335,307	28,886,158
1938						
July.....	8,408,325	5,725,976	52,321	64,558	27,539	2,537,929
August.....	8,554,061	5,899,260	61,258	68,040	35,059	2,490,443
September.....	8,545,649	5,906,594	66,114	64,035	37,269	2,471,635
October.....	8,920,443	6,326,128	60,714	51,349	26,453	2,455,768
November.....	8,865,460	6,244,225	51,221	60,567	62,641	2,446,803
December.....	9,021,040	6,383,667	61,021	63,552	83,891	2,428,907
1939						
January.....	8,973,200	6,330,103	59,577	57,248	118,404	2,407,785
February.....	9,159,324	6,476,104	62,570	56,011	182,597	2,382,041
March.....	8,991,519	6,279,671	71,060	34,060	261,416	2,345,281
April.....	9,130,100	6,478,516	63,843	61,861	196,822	2,329,056
May.....	9,181,703	6,588,326	68,080	55,010	164,804	2,305,482
June.....	9,060,791	6,519,620	80,965	66,594	138,286	2,285,023
Total, 1939-40 through September.....	27,498,877	19,918,489	215,142	149,685	387,167	6,828,362
July.....	9,187,050	6,658,238	69,782	58,004	130,438	2,270,585
August.....	9,102,335	6,605,365	72,658	42,901	132,695	2,248,714
September.....	9,209,492	6,654,885	72,701	48,779	124,033	2,309,092

¹ Figures are total amounts (cents omitted) certified to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment minus cancellations. Figures for any month represent vouchers certified during that month, including retroactive payments and minus cancellations reported during the month. For monthly figures for fiscal years 1936-37 and 1937-38, see the *Bulletin*, July 1939, p. 8, table 3.

² Total benefit payments on basis of vouchers certified to the Secretary of the Treasury are \$8.5 million more than total on basis of checks drawn by disbursing officer as shown in table 6, p. 72. Amounts are certified to the Secretary of the Treasury and encumbered on books of the Railroad Retirement Board in latter part of month, but checks are not drawn by disbursing officer until first of following month.

³ Employee annuities include age and disability annuities paid to eligible individuals after retirement, based on average monthly compensation with employers under the act and years of service, including service prior to beginning of the system up to a total of 30 years, for individuals who meet certain conditions. See the *Bulletin*, July 1939, pp. 17-19.

⁴ Survivor annuities are paid to the surviving spouse of a deceased employee annuitant who duly elected a reduced annuity during his lifetime in order to provide a lifetime annuity for his spouse after his death.

⁵ Death-benefit annuities are paid under the 1935 act to the surviving spouse

or dependent next of kin of a deceased annuitant or of a deceased employee entitled to receive an annuity at the time of his death, in monthly amounts equal to half the monthly employee annuity, for 12 months.

⁶ Lump-sum death benefits are paid under the 1937 act to a designated beneficiary or to the deceased employee's legal representative. These benefits equal 4 percent of compensation earned as an employee after Dec. 31, 1936 (excluding compensation in excess of \$300 in any 1 month), less the aggregate amount of any employee or survivor annuities paid or payable.

⁷ Payments to individuals on the pension rolls of employers under the act on both Mar. 1 and July 1, 1937, who were not eligible for employee annuities. Total payments of pensions in any month are frequently less than corresponding monthly amounts payable as indicated by figure for pensions in force (table 4). This difference is due to cancellation of checks because of pensioner deaths reported to the Railroad Retirement Board after voucher for month's payment was sent to the Secretary of the Treasury.

⁸ Includes payments of \$1,183,541 made to temporary pensioners for 3 months before Oct. 1, 1937. These were carrier pensioners who on July 1, 1937, were eligible for employee annuities and could be paid pensions only until their annuities were awarded but not later than Oct. 1, 1937.

Source: Railroad Retirement Board.

for all finally certified employee annuities was higher than in the previous quarter. The average increased for each type except for disability annuitants with 30 years of service.

It has been pointed out in previous issues of the Bulletin that the proportion of age retirements at age 65 or over was considerably smaller and the proportion of the other three types larger among new certifications during 1938-39 than among certifications made through June 30, 1938. These changes in the proportion of certifications are reflected in the changed distribution by type of annuity of the 62,586 employee annuities in force at the end of the fiscal year 1937-38 as compared with the 90,162 in force at the end of the fiscal year 1938-39. Since the number of annuities in force June 30, 1939, includes a large number of annuities which were in force on June 30, 1938, the changes in these proportions and in the characteristics cited in table 7 are less than would be the case if the comparisons were made on the basis of certifications for the different periods. The proportion

of age retirements at age 65 or over decreased from 87.8 percent on June 30, 1938, to 79.9 percent on June 30, 1939, while the proportion of each of the other three types of employee annuities increased. The percentage distribution of annuities in force by type of annuity was as follows:

Type of annuity	June 30, 1938	June 30, 1939
Total.....	100.0	100.0
Age annuities:		
65 and over.....	87.8	79.9
Under 65.....	3.8	4.0
Disability annuities:		
30 years' credited service.....	7.1	12.1
Less than 30 years' credited service.....	1.3	4.0

A comparison of finally certified employee annuities in force at the end of the past 2 fiscal years is now available (table 7). The average monthly single-life annuity for each type, except age annuities under 65, and for all annuities combined was lower for annuities in force at the end of the fiscal year 1938-39 than for those in force at the end of the previous fiscal year. This change was

Table 4.—Railroad Retirement Board: Number of annuities and pensions in force and monthly amount payable at end of month; by class of payment, by 6-month intervals, December 1936–June 1938, and by months, July 1938–September 1939¹

Year and month	All annuities and pensions		Employee annuities ²		Survivor annuities		Death-benefit annuities ³		Permanent pensions	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
December 1936.....	1,742	\$108,261	1,732	\$107,918	5	\$171	5	\$171		
June 1937.....	7,223	446,614	6,870	433,047	115	4,651	238	1,916		
December 1937.....	86,632	5,214,726	39,375	2,489,253	353	14,245	578	21,304	46,326	\$2,689,923
June 1938.....	108,240	6,708,316	62,870	4,097,616	807	31,489	649	24,232	43,914	2,554,978
1938										
July.....	110,713	6,882,878	65,612	4,289,625	897	34,701	649	24,021	43,555	2,534,530
August.....	113,680	7,082,345	68,829	4,504,803	974	37,095	643	23,950	43,234	2,516,496
September.....	116,412	7,260,034	71,706	4,695,265	1,114	41,419	689	25,481	42,903	2,497,867
October.....	118,903	7,426,695	74,543	4,878,648	1,196	43,514	655	23,911	42,599	2,480,319
November.....	121,741	7,595,263	77,445	5,060,257	1,310	47,026	715	25,893	42,271	2,462,085
December.....	123,630	7,717,077	79,624	5,200,232	1,372	48,730	708	25,547	41,931	2,442,546
1939										
January.....	125,107	7,812,654	81,452	5,317,101	1,432	50,546	696	25,222	41,527	2,419,784
February.....	126,791	7,927,129	83,522	5,455,021	1,482	51,990	695	25,103	41,092	2,395,013
March.....	128,445	8,035,087	85,473	5,582,687	1,590	54,887	742	26,816	40,650	2,370,695
April.....	129,779	8,124,472	87,132	5,692,229	1,632	57,150	745	26,909	40,250	2,348,182
May.....	131,062	8,211,567	88,734	5,799,982	1,712	58,978	757	27,006	39,859	2,325,599
June.....	132,239	8,290,476	90,185	5,896,101	1,783	61,239	771	27,364	39,500	2,305,770
July.....	133,272	8,363,866	91,488	5,996,408	1,836	62,853	764	27,095	39,184	2,287,509
August.....	134,134	8,426,897	92,712	6,071,013	1,875	63,914	727	25,705	38,520	2,266,263
September.....	135,328	8,504,443	94,046	6,159,122	1,939	65,633	768	27,079	38,575	2,252,698

¹ Figures based on month in which annuity was first certified, not retroactive to month for which it accrued. Cents omitted for all amounts. For monthly figures for fiscal years 1936-37 and 1937-38, see the *Bulletin*, July 1939, p. 10, table 4.

² Employee annuities include age and disability annuities. In-force figures here include not only finally certified annuities but also (1) "annuities subject to recertification," constituting about 25 percent of initial certifications during past fiscal year, initially certified on basis of detailed check of only part of relevant service and compensation record or of all available service and compensation records but lacking some other element for final certification; (2) a small and decreasing proportion of "temporary partial annuities"

certified on basis of summary report of service and compensation but not verified from month-to-month service and compensation records; and (3) a small and decreasing proportion of temporary annuities to former carrier pensioners. See the *Bulletin*, July 1939, pp. 14-17. When amount of annuity is increased by recertification, changed amount is reflected in month of recertification, not retroactively to months for which back payment is made.

³ In a few cases payments are made to more than 1 person on account of the death of a single individual. Such payments are here counted as single items.

Source: Railroad Retirement Board.

not large, but there was a general shift toward lower annuity amounts as shown in the distribution of annuities by \$10.00 intervals. In both years, but more prominently at the end of 1938-39, there was a marked concentration in the \$40.00 to \$49.99 interval for age retirements at 65 or over. This reflects the minimum provisions of the 1937 act which apply to individuals who are in the active service of or in an employment relation to employers under the act at age 65, with at least 20 years of service and average compensation of at least \$50.00. Such employees receive at least \$40.00 per month. Lower minimum provisions apply to individuals who meet the conditions of age and service but whose average compensation is less than \$50.00 per month; however, these provisions do not have any appreciable effect on the frequency distributions.

The decrease of \$1.22 in average single-life annuity among age retirements at 65 or over re-

sulted from an average decrease of 4.5 months in credited service and \$1.73 in average monthly compensation.¹ The decrease of \$1.87 in the average amount of single-life annuity among disability retirements with 30 years of service reflected a decrease in the average credited monthly compensation for annuities of this type from \$180.98 on June 30, 1938, to \$175.53 on June 30, 1939. The decrease of \$3.84 in the average amount of single-life annuity for disability retirements with less than 30 years of service was the result of decreases not only in average credited service and compensation but also in average age at retirement, resulting in a larger average re-

¹ Since the "normal" annuity is calculated by multiplying years of credited service by 2 percent of the first \$50 of credited monthly compensation, 1½ percent of the next \$100, and 1 percent of the next \$150, the change in average credited monthly compensation noted here and similar changes noted later are not necessarily proportional to changes in the average annuity. Because of the gradations in the formula, it is possible that a change in the distribution of credited compensation, even without a change in the average credited compensation, might change the average amount of annuity.

Table 5.—Railroad Retirement Board: Applications for employee annuities; number and monthly amount payable of new certifications, terminations by death, and net adjustments; and number in force and amount payable at end of month, by fiscal years, 1936-40, and by months, July 1938-September 1939¹

Fiscal year and month ²	Applica- tions received ³	New certifications ⁴		Terminations by death		Net adjustments ⁵		In force at end of period ⁶	
		Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Cumulative through September 1939	140,421	106,091	\$6,493,275	11,753	\$753,068	-307	\$418,323	94,031	\$6,158,529
Total, 1936-37	27,929	7,158	445,285	284	17,414	-4	5,175	6,870	433,047
Total, 1937-38	52,895	58,682	3,612,542	2,815	177,693	-151	217,065	62,586	4,084,961
Total, 1938-39	28,440	34,813	2,094,809	7,093	456,935	-144	172,397	90,162	5,895,234
1938									
July	2,600	3,325	206,144	494	33,216	-27	21,857	65,390	4,279,748
August	2,846	3,767	232,647	476	31,962	-27	16,712	68,654	4,497,145
September	2,655	3,561	216,745	622	40,357	-22	15,743	71,571	4,680,276
October	2,684	3,443	206,961	575	37,103	-7	14,495	74,432	4,873,630
November	2,438	3,490	203,046	574	35,910	-3	15,036	77,345	5,055,803
December	2,068	2,838	167,137	623	38,820	-10	12,923	79,550	5,197,043
1939									
January	2,274	2,498	148,644	645	41,354	-5	10,496	81,398	5,314,830
February	2,059	2,716	164,562	642	41,546	1	15,128	83,473	5,452,974
March	2,385	2,638	155,852	648	41,033	-32	13,236	85,431	5,581,030
April	2,014	2,327	137,817	651	42,202	-7	14,269	87,100	5,690,914
May	1,984	2,210	133,077	578	37,078	-26	11,962	88,706	5,768,875
June	2,343	2,000	122,172	565	36,348	21	10,534	90,162	5,895,234
Total, 1939-40 through September	6,387	5,438	340,637	1,561	101,025	-8	23,684	94,031	6,158,529
July	2,006	1,827	114,194	534	34,538	16	10,882	91,471	5,985,772
August	2,310	1,858	117,411	591	38,569	-41	5,806	92,697	6,070,420
September	2,071	1,753	109,031	436	27,917	17	6,995	94,031	6,158,529

¹ Cents omitted for all amounts. See the *Bulletin*, July 1939, p. 14, table 6, for applications received, and p. 15, table 7, for other items, by months in fiscal years 1936-37 and 1937-38.

² Correction for a claim certified or terminated in error or for an incorrect amount is made in figures for month in which error is discovered and not for month in which error was made. To this extent, number and amount shown for any given month differ slightly from actual monthly activity.

³ 24,770 applications were received prior to July 1, 1936. The difference between total applications and total certifications does not measure the active pending load, since applicants may be declared ineligible, may die prior to certification so that the employee annuity application is superseded by a survivor claim, or may submit applications prior to retirement. There are a few other minor ways in which claims may be disposed of without certification as an employee annuity. About 13,000 applicants for annuities have so far been declared ineligible.

⁴ Excludes temporary annuities to former carrier pensioners, counted as applications and not as certifications until the amounts of their annuities are determined on basis of service records. For this reason, figures in force differ somewhat from those in table 4. For monthly figures on temporary annuities, see the *Bulletin*, July 1939, p. 17, table 9.

⁵ Reinstatements of suspended annuities are added, while terminations for reasons other than death, including suspensions, returns to service, and commuted lump-sum annuity payments, are subtracted. Recertifications of employee annuities result in additions to amount payable but not to number of cases certified. For this reason, amount of adjustment bears no relation to net number of cases reported as adjusted. Net adjustment in amount is always positive, because of preponderant effect of recertifications.

Source: Railroad Retirement Board.

duction for retirement before age 65 to which annuities of this type are subject.

The decrease in credited service and credited compensation among age retirements at age 65 or over was accompanied by a decrease of four-tenths of a year in the average age at retirement. As a result of changes in age at retirement for each type of annuity and of the shift in the proportion of age and disability retirements, there was a decrease from 68.4 to 67.5 in the average age at retirement of all annuities combined.

Survivor Payments

During September there were 70 new certifications of survivor annuities resulting from the death of annuitants who had elected a joint and survivor option, and 5 terminations by death. By the end of the month, there were in force 1,939 survivor annuities with monthly payments totaling \$65,633 or an average monthly payment of about \$33.85.

By the end of September, 768 death-benefit annuities under the 1935 act were in force, and the

monthly amount payable was \$27,079. This increase of 41 over the number in force at the end of August resulted from 144 new certifications and 103 terminations caused either by completion of the 12 monthly payments or by death. The average amount of death-benefit annuity in force at the end of September was \$35.26.

During the month ended September 30, payments of lump-sum death benefits under the 1937 act totaled \$124,000, bringing the aggregate amount of these payments as of the end of September to \$1,761,000. Information as to number and average amount of payments is available only from certifications for months ending the 20th. These data show 867 certifications for the month ended September 20 and a total of 18,955 certifications through that date. The average payment continued to increase; the average for September was \$134.92 in comparison with \$134.13 for August. Of the September payments, all but 40 were made with respect to the death of individuals who had never filed applications for employee annuities.

Table 6.—Railroad Retirement Board: Percentage distribution by amount of annuity of finally certified employee annuities in force on June 30, 1938, and June 30, 1939, by type of annuity, and comparison of selected average characteristics

[Preliminary]

Amount of annuity	All annuities		Age annuities				Disability annuities			
	1938	1939	65 and over		Under 65		30 years' credited service		Less than 30 years' credited service	
			1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939
Number and percentage distribution										
Total number.....	51,273	78,979	45,290	63,259	1,154	2,863	4,301	10,477	528	2,380
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$10.00.....	.3	.3	.3	.3	.5	.3	(1)	(1)	1.1	1.2
\$10.00-\$19.99.....	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.8	.7	.7	(1)	(1)	11.0	13.2
\$20.00-\$29.99.....	4.5	5.1	4.8	5.3	3.8	2.5	.1	.4	15.9	22.5
\$30.00-\$39.99.....	4.8	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.4	5.1	1.6	1.8	22.7	24.1
\$40.00-\$49.99.....	11.7	12.5	12.4	13.7	11.8	11.7	3.3	4.0	19.3	18.4
\$50.00-\$59.99.....	8.8	9.0	8.8	8.9	19.7	20.8	5.2	5.5	16.7	12.6
\$60.00-\$69.99.....	14.5	14.1	14.6	14.1	21.6	22.0	12.8	13.7	8.7	5.4
\$70.00-\$79.99.....	16.5	16.1	16.2	15.6	16.7	17.1	20.8	22.4	3.8	2.0
\$80.00-\$89.99.....	13.5	13.2	13.0	12.5	8.5	9.4	21.3	21.6	.6	.5
\$90.00-\$99.99.....	9.6	9.1	9.3	8.8	6.7	5.3	15.3	14.1	.2	.1
\$100.00-\$109.99.....	8.1	7.5	7.9	7.5	3.6	3.7	12.6	10.4		
\$110.00-\$119.99.....	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.3	1.0	1.4	6.1	5.2		
\$120.00.....	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3			.9	.9		
Characteristic	Average									
Single-life annuity.....	\$70.37	\$69.05	\$69.68	\$68.46	\$64.16	\$64.80	\$82.94	\$81.07	\$40.69	\$36.85
Age at retirement.....	68.4	67.5	69.5	69.1	62.4	62.5	60.1	59.9	62.4	62.2
Months of credited service ¹	33.4	33.1	33.9	32.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	27.2	26.2
Credited compensation per month.....	\$138.07	\$136.59	\$136.05	\$134.32	\$166.73	\$166.76	\$180.98	\$175.53	\$125.63	\$121.37

¹ Less than 0.1 percent.

² Average service is computed on basis of actual months of credited service without allowance for fact that ultimate fractions of 6 months or more are credited as a full year of service.

³ 30 years of credited service are required for these annuities, and all annuitants of these types are credited with exactly 30 years of service.

Source: Railroad Retirement Board.

Table 7.—Railroad Retirement Board: Number and average actual monthly amount ¹ payable on finally certified ² employee annuities, by type of annuity, through June 1938, and by months, April–September 1939

Period	All annuities		Age annuities				Disability annuities			
	Number	Average actual annuity	65 and over		Under 65		30 years' credited service		Less than 30 years' credited service	
			Number	Average actual annuity	Number	Average actual annuity	Number	Average actual annuity	Number	Average actual annuity
Finally certified annuities:										
Cumulative through June 1938	53,889	\$69.06	47,431	\$68.30	1,186	\$63.53	4,721	\$81.43	551	\$40.21
Fiscal year 1938–39	34,159	66.03	22,389	64.38	1,804	63.34	7,753	80.28	2,213	34.94
Originally certified on final basis:										
Total, April–June 1939	4,710	66.22	2,867	65.24	330	61.97	1,135	80.81	378	33.47
April	1,665	65.89	958	65.42	130	60.82	431	79.15	146	34.38
May	1,619	66.07	980	64.41	123	62.65	386	82.81	130	32.12
June	1,426	66.76	929	65.95	77	62.83	318	80.03	102	33.87
Total, July–September 1939	4,085	68.14	2,496	67.61	238	64.87	1,032	80.33	317	35.12
July	1,343	67.93	841	66.60	76	66.04	337	80.38	89	34.94
August	1,403	68.57	881	69.65	75	63.28	324	80.23	123	33.30
September	1,339	67.91	776	66.39	87	65.14	371	80.39	105	37.40

¹ For each annuity, the "normal annuity" is calculated from the annuity formula (see the *Bulletin*, July 1939, p. 4, footnote 4). For the majority of annuitants the normal annuity is the actual amount payable monthly. For age annuitants under 65 and disability annuitants with less than 30 years' credited service (a small but increasing percentage of annuitants), the normal annuity is reduced by $\frac{1}{12}$ for each calendar month that the annuitant is under 65 years at time his annuity begins to accrue. If an annuitant elects an annuity for a surviving spouse (a small and decreasing proportion of annuitants), the actual amount payable to him during his lifetime is reduced so that the combined actuarial value of the 2 annuities will be the same as the

actuarial value of the single-life annuity to which he would otherwise be entitled. Actual average amount payable reflects these 2 types of reductions.

² Finally certified annuities in 1939 months are annuities originally certified on a final basis: cumulative figures through June 1938 and for fiscal year 1938–39 include also those recertified on final basis by the end of the period. (See table 4, footnote 2.) Figures for fiscal year 1938–39 and for individual months are preliminary.

Source: Railroad Retirement Board.

FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC DATA

BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS • DIVISION OF OLD-AGE BENEFITS RESEARCH

WITH STATISTICS now available for September, the social security financial data for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1939-40 can be examined and compared with previous quarterly periods. The quarter is a more significant period than individual months for comparison of financial data, since Federal insurance contributions are due quarterly,

public-assistance grants to States are certified every quarter, and most States collect unemployment taxes quarterly. With continued operation of the Social Security Act, data will be available eventually for determining the pattern of monthly fluctuations; for the present, quarterly comparisons furnish the best basis for evaluation of change.

Table 1.—Social Security and railroad retirement receipts, expenditures, and issues and total Federal receipts, expenditures, and debt for the fiscal years 1935-40, and by months, July 1938-September 1939

[In millions]

Fiscal year and month	General and special accounts										Trust accounts, etc., ¹ excess receipts (+) or expenditures (-)	Change in general fund balance	Public debt					
	Receipts of Federal Government				Expenditures ² of Federal Government					Total			Old-age reserve account	Unemployment trust fund	Railroad retirement account	All other		
	Total	Social security taxes ³	Taxes under the Carriers Taxing Act	All other	Total	Under the Social Security Act		Under the Railroad Retirement Act									All other	
						Administrative expense and grants to States ⁴	Transfers to old-age reserve account	Administrative expense	Transfers to railroad retirement account									
Total, 1935-36	\$4, 116	-----	(⁵)	\$4, 116	\$8, 666	\$28	-----	(⁵)	-----	\$8, 638	-\$4, 550	+\$312	+\$840	\$33, 779	-----	\$19	-----	\$33, 760
Total, 1936-37	5, 294	\$282	(⁵)	5, 042	8, 442	183	\$265	\$1	-----	7, 993	-3, 149	+374	-128	36, 425	\$267	312	-----	35, 846
Total, 1937-38	6, 242	604	\$150	5, 488	7, 626	291	387	3	\$146	6, 799	-1, 384	+306	-338	37, 165	662	872	\$66	35, 566
Total, 1938-39	5, 668	631	109	4, 928	9, 210	342	503	3	107	8, 255	-3, 542	+890	+622	40, 440	1, 177	1, 267	67	37, 929
1938																		
July	311	31	(⁵)	280	762	40	38	(⁵)	22	660	-451	+325	-100	37, 191	700	872	68	35, 551
August	487	106	26	355	683	32	38	(⁵)	10	603	-196	-63	+144	37, 593	733	954	70	35, 536
September	711	3	(⁵)	708	751	10	33	(⁵)	12	696	-40	-41	+719	38, 393	766	950	71	36, 606
October	332	34	1	297	769	49	32	(⁵)	12	676	-437	-3	-409	38, 423	798	936	73	36, 616
November	382	103	26	253	677	28	32	(⁵)	17	600	-295	-6	-122	38, 603	830	1, 032	74	36, 667
December	704	3	(⁵)	701	862	14	32	(⁵)	17	799	-158	-31	+636	39, 427	862	1, 064	76	37, 435
1939																		
January	308	42	1	265	693	33	37	(⁵)	2	621	-385	+30	-151	39, 631	894	1, 074	77	37, 566
February	417	154	27	236	662	26	50	(⁵)	0	586	-245	+428	+410	39, 859	944	1, 185	77	37, 653
March	737	4	(⁵)	733	870	23	50	(⁵)	18	779	-133	+22	+46	39, 985	994	1, 185	77	37, 729
April	268	30	(⁵)	238	785	37	55	(⁵)	0	693	-517	+93	-340	40, 063	1, 044	1, 172	77	37, 770
May	397	118	6	273	744	32	50	(⁵)	(⁵)	662	-348	+9	-119	40, 282	1, 094	1, 280	67	37, 841
June	613	4	21	588	951	17	56	(⁵)	(⁵)	878	-339	+95	-86	40, 440	1, 177	1, 267	67	37, 929
Total, 1939-40 through September	1, 447	153	29	1, 265	2, 413	98	134	* 1	47	2, 133	-967	-112	-661	40, 858	1, 306	1, 363	77	38, 112
July	308	35	1	272	807	* 43	43	(⁵)	22	* 699	-499	-113	-391	40, 661	1, 220	1, 253	69	38, 119
August	420	115	4	301	822	* 36	48	(⁵)	18	720	-402	-44	-216	40, 891	1, 263	1, 382	77	38, 169
September	719	3	24	692	784	20	43	(⁵)	7	714	-65	+46	-53	40, 858	1, 306	1, 363	77	38, 113

¹ Titles VIII and IX (except sec. 904) of the Social Security Act were repealed and reenacted as ch. 9, subchs. A and C, respectively, of the Internal Revenue Code approved Feb. 10, 1939. Amendments to the Social Security Act, approved Aug. 10, 1939, permit citation of subchs. A and C as "Federal Insurance Contributions Act" and "Federal Unemployment Tax Act," respectively. These data from the Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury differ from tax collections in table 7 which are based on warrants covered by the Bookkeeping and Warrants Division of the Treasury Department.

² Excludes public-debt retirement. Based on checks cashed and returned to the U. S. Treasury.

³ Excludes funds for vocational rehabilitation program of the Office of Education and for administration and research in the U. S. Public Health Service. See table 2, footnote 1.

⁴ Includes all trust accounts, increment resulting from reduction in weight of the gold dollar, expenditures chargeable against increment on gold (other than retirement of national bank notes), and receipts from seigniorage.

⁵ Less than \$500,000.

⁶ Amounts in September and October *Bulletin* were incorrectly reported in that they covered expenditures by the Social Security Board and not total expenditures under the Social Security Act.

⁷ Amounts in October *Bulletin* were incorrectly reported in that they covered expenditures by the Railroad Retirement Board and not expenditures under the Railroad Retirement Act.

Source: Compiled from data in the Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury.

Receipts and Expenditures

From July 1 through September 30, 1939, all expenditures under the Social Security Act, including transfers to the old-age reserve account, amounted to 9.5 percent of total Federal expenditures. Social security tax collections, of which 92.7 percent were Federal insurance contributions, represented about 10.6 percent of total Federal receipts in the same period. In the corresponding quarter of 1938-39 social security expenditures and taxes represented 8.7 percent and 9.3 percent of Federal expenditures and receipts, respectively. Social security taxes totaling \$153 million for the first quarter of 1939-40 were more than 9 percent higher than in the corresponding period of 1938-39 but were 6 percent less than receipts in the same period of 1937-38.

Table 2.—Federal insurance contributions, Bureau of Labor Statistics index of factory pay rolls, and index of compensation of covered employees,¹ by quarters, 1937-39

Calendar year	Quarter	Federal insurance contributions (in millions)	Index of factory pay rolls (1923-25=100)	Index of compensation of covered employees (1929=100)
1937	1st	\$49	100	80
	2d	146	109	83
	3d	152	106	84
	4th	147	94	80
1938	1st	85	77	72
	2d	131	73	70
	3d	129	77	71
	4th	129	85	75
1939	1st	133	86	74
	2d	139	86	75
	3d	142	89	77

¹ Based on Department of Commerce estimates of compensation of all employees.

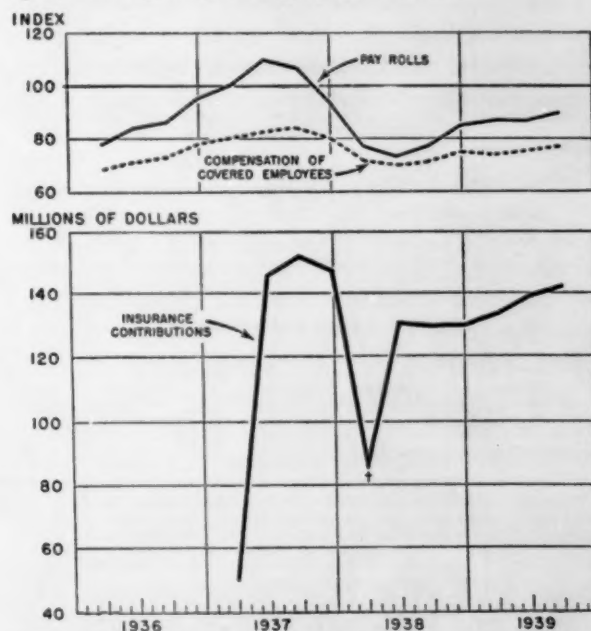
Chart I, based on figures in table 2, shows for 1937-39 the relationship between Federal insurance contributions and two indexes of pay rolls. One index is the quarterly average of the Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly index of factory pay rolls, and the other is the quarterly average of the more inclusive monthly index of compensation of covered employees based on the Department of Commerce estimates of compensation of all employees. Both indexes include the nontaxable part of individual compensation above \$3,000. Although the Bureau of Labor Statistics index is limited to factory pay rolls, it is an important measure of activity in a large number of the industries covered by the Social Security Act.

The index based on the Department of Commerce estimates includes also compensation in covered service, trade, public utilities, mining, construction, and finance. Federal insurance contributions since January 1, 1938, are based on pay rolls of the preceding quarter; there is therefore a lag of one quarter between the contribution figures and the indexes of pay rolls and compensation.

Tax collections from carriers and their employees under the Carriers Taxing Act of 1937, as reported by the Treasury, were \$23.7 million in September, bringing total collections during the first quarter of the fiscal year 1939-40 to \$28.9 million. The figure for the first quarter of 1938-39 was \$26.0 million, and the total collected in that fiscal year was \$109.3 million. Collections during the first quarter of 1939-40 exceeded those in any quarter since the third quarter of 1937-38.

Federal receipts other than social security and carriers taxes were 5.8 percent smaller in the first quarter of 1939-40 than in the same period last year but were 15.1 percent larger than in the last quarter of 1938-39. Federal expenditures other than those under the Social Security Act and the Railroad Retirement Act were 8.9 percent larger

Chart I.—Federal insurance contributions compared with index of factory pay rolls¹ and index of compensation of covered employees,² 1936-39



¹ Prepared by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

² Based on Department of Commerce estimates of compensation of all employees.

† Changed from semiannual to quarterly collection basis in this quarter.

in the first quarter of 1939-40 than in the corresponding quarter of 1938-39 and 4.4 percent smaller than those of the last quarter of 1938-39. These divergent tendencies resulted in a larger excess of total expenditures over receipts from July 1 to September 30, 1939, than in the corresponding quarter of 1938-39, but a much smaller excess than in the last quarter of the fiscal year. During the quarter July-September the excess of expenditures over receipts of \$967 million resulted in an increase in the public debt of \$418 million and a decrease in the general fund balance of \$661 million. Although expenditures exceeded receipts during the month of September, there was a decrease of \$33 million in the public debt—the first drop since June 1938. This decrease reflects primarily a decline in the amount of special Treasury notes issued to the Government life insurance fund and Postal Savings System and a decline in the general fund.

Appropriations and Expenditures

Federal expenditures under the Social Security Act for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1939-40 amounted to \$232.0 million, almost one-fourth of the total appropriations for the year. About 58 percent of these expenditures represent transfers to the old-age reserve account. Appropriations for transfers to the account amount to 59 percent of total appropriations. Expenditures for all grants-in-aid programs (except vocational rehabilitation) for this quarter totaled \$92.5 million, of which \$89.0 million or 96.2 percent were expended for the programs administered by the Social Security Board. Grants to States authorized by the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor for maternal and child-health services, services for crippled children, and child-welfare services amounted to \$1.9 million or 2.1 percent of the total; grants expended

Table 3.—Federal appropriations and expenditures under the Social Security Act for the fiscal years 1938-39 and 1939-40¹

Item	Fiscal year 1938-39		Fiscal year 1939-40	
	Appropriations ²	Expenditures through June ³	Appropriations ⁴	Expenditures through September ⁵
Total.....	\$754,855,000.00	\$344,621,270.44	\$933,843,500.00	\$231,981,212.66
Administrative expenses.....	22,705,000.00	21,306,113.48	25,188,500.00	5,452,610.13
Federal Security Agency, Social Security Board: Salaries, expenses, and wage records.....	22,300,000.00	20,901,117.46	24,750,000.00	5,359,871.99
Department of Labor, Children's Bureau: Salaries and expenses.....	325,000.00	323,928.10	338,500.00	75,320.49
Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Salaries and expenses.....	80,000.00	81,067.92	100,000.00	17,417.65
Grants to States.....	342,150,000.00	320,315,156.96	358,655,000.00	92,528,602.55
Federal Security Agency.....			349,000,000.00	90,602,194.30
Social Security Board.....	326,000,000.00	304,026,288.18	339,500,000.00	80,026,564.73
Old-age assistance.....	214,000,000.00	208,844,926.55	225,000,000.00	59,490,465.15
Aid to dependent children.....	45,000,000.00	31,013,188.72	45,000,000.00	9,542,255.22
Aid to the blind.....	8,000,000.00	5,303,912.75	8,000,000.00	1,453,042.28
Unemployment compensation administration.....	55,000,000.00	58,864,290.16	61,500,000.00	18,510,792.08
Public Health Service: Public-health work.....	8,000,000.00	8,005,731.30	9,500,000.00	1,575,629.57
Department of Labor, Children's Bureau.....	8,150,000.00	8,283,137.48	9,655,000.00	1,926,408.25
Maternal and child-health services.....	3,800,000.00	3,717,365.51	4,800,000.00	946,146.30
Services for crippled children.....	2,850,000.00	3,047,351.92	3,350,000.00	668,949.25
Child-welfare services.....	1,500,000.00	1,518,390.05	1,505,000.00	311,312.70
Transfers to old-age reserve account ⁷	\$390,000,000.00	503,000,000.00	\$550,000,000.00	134,000,000.00

¹ Excludes some funds appropriated and expended under the Social Security Act because they are not separated from other Federal funds for similar purposes. Such is the case with funds for vocational rehabilitation for which \$104,650 was appropriated in 1938-39 and \$111,500 in 1939-40 for administration in the Office of Education of the Federal Security Agency (formerly of the Department of the Interior), and \$1.8 million in 1938-39 and \$1,938,000 in 1939-40 for grants to States. For administration and research in the U. S. Public Health Service, appropriations were \$1.6 million in 1938-39 and \$1,640,000 in 1939-40, in addition to grants to States shown in this table.

² Excludes unexpended balance of appropriations for previous fiscal year.

³ Based on checks cashed and returned to the U. S. Treasury. Includes expenditures from reappropriated balance of appropriations for previous fiscal year.

⁴ Includes additional appropriations made available by the Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, approved Aug. 9, 1939.

⁵ Includes additional appropriations of \$9 million approved Mar. 15, 1939, and \$10 million approved May 2, 1939.

⁶ Includes grants certified by the Social Security Board to States for employment service administration to meet requirements of unemployment compensation program.

⁷ See table 4 for detailed statement of this account through September 1939.

⁸ The 1940 Treasury Department Appropriation Act, approved May 6, 1939, appropriated \$580 million for transfer to the old-age reserve account of which \$30 million was made available during 1938-39, leaving \$550 million for transfers during 1939-40.

Source: U. S. Treasury Department, Office of the Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits (appropriations), Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury (expenditures).

for public-health work totaled \$1.6 million or 1.7 percent of the total.

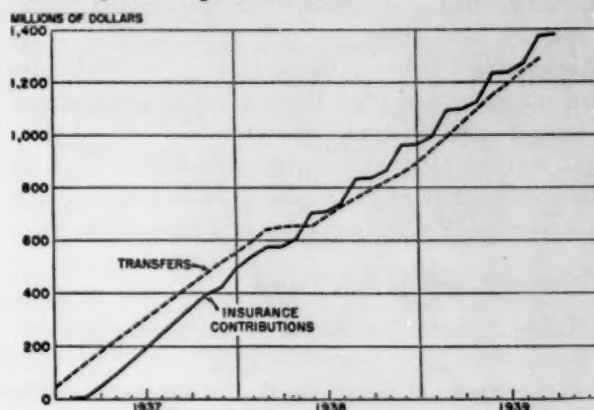
Total Federal expenditures under the act for the first quarter of the current fiscal year exceeded those for the corresponding period of the fiscal year 1938-39 by \$40.9 million or 21.4 percent. This increase was expected, since larger amounts were appropriated for the current fiscal year. Expenditures for grants-in-aid programs increased by \$16.1 million or 22.0 percent over similar expenditures in the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year; transfers to the old-age reserve account rose by \$25 million or 22.9 percent. The increased appropriations for 1939-40 have not as yet been reflected by larger first-quarter expenditures for the other titles of the act.

Total expenditures for the quarter ended September 30 were 6.3 percent smaller than those of the previous quarter, in spite of the fact that grants to States were appreciably larger in the later period. This difference is due to the conservative method of estimating monthly transfers to the old-age reserve account. Annual transfers are approximately equal to Federal insurance contributions and administrative expenditures, but beginning July 1938 monthly transfers in the first half of the fiscal year lagged behind the amounts collected, with relatively larger transfers in the later months of the fiscal year. Chart II shows the cumulative transfers to the old-age reserve account and insurance contributions since January 1937.

Although total expenditures under the Social Security Act for the first quarter of the fiscal year were about one-fourth the appropriations, the proportion of appropriations expended for the various titles varied. Grants for administration of the unemployment compensation programs amounted to \$18.5 million or 30.1 percent of the appropriation for this purpose. The amount authorized in the 1939 amendments for unemployment compensation administration is \$80 million as compared with the amount appropriated for 1939-40 of \$61.5 million. Grants to States for old-age assistance totaled \$59.5 million or 26.4 percent of appropriations for this purpose. In contrast, grants for aid to the blind and to dependent children and the grants for the programs administered by agencies other than the Social Security Board ranged from 16.6 to 21.2 percent of their respective appropriations.

The amounts of Federal grants to each State under all grants-in-aid titles of the Social Security Act except those relating to services for vocational rehabilitation are shown in table 8. This table is based on checks issued by the Treasury Department to the State agencies, and therefore the totals do not necessarily correspond with the expenditures in table 3, which are based on checks cashed.

Chart II.—Cumulative transfers to the old-age reserve account¹ and Federal insurance contributions,² January 1937–September 1939



¹ As of first of month.

² As of end of month.

Source: Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury.

The amounts of grants authorized and certified by the Social Security Board as of October 31 for public assistance and those for the administration of unemployment compensation and employment services are shown in tables 9 and 10.

Old-Age Reserve Account

During September investment holdings of the old-age reserve account were increased by \$43 million, which was the amount transferred from the appropriation to the account during the month. Transfers during the quarter totaled \$134 million, \$25 million more than the transfers during the corresponding quarter of 1938-39 but \$27 million less than the amount transferred during the previous quarter. As of September 30, total assets of the account were \$1,726.9 million, of which \$1,310.8 million was held in cash and Treasury notes and \$416.1 million was an unexpended balance in the appropriations. A column has been added to table 4 to show specifically the amount available for benefit payments, which on September 30 consisted of \$1,306.2 million invested

in 3-percent special Treasury notes and \$4.6 million held in cash by the disbursing officer.

Lump-sum payments during September fell to \$694,000, a decrease of 46 percent from last month and the smallest amount paid in any month since February 1938. These payments consisted chiefly of payments to the estates of individuals who had died, since lump-sum payments to individuals at age 65 were discontinued as of August 10, the date of approval of the 1939 amendments. The figure in table 4 represents checks cashed and returned to the United States Treasury and therefore probably includes some checks issued before August 10 to individuals who had attained age 65. During the quarter ended September 30, \$3.4 million was expended for lump-sum payments as compared with \$2.5 million in the first quarter of 1938-39 and \$4.5 million in the last quarter, the highest quarterly amount to date.

Unemployment Trust Fund

Table 5 shows the status of the unemployment

trust fund as of September 30, including the accounts maintained for the State agencies and the railroad unemployment insurance account. Total assets of the unemployment trust fund amounted to \$1,383.5 million, of which \$1,363.0 million represented 2½-percent certificates of indebtedness and \$20.5 million held in cash.

Deposits by States in their individual accounts for the quarter ended September 30 totaled \$209.6 million as compared with \$202.2 million in the corresponding quarter of the last fiscal year. Withdrawals for the same periods were \$119.8 million and \$128.7 million, respectively.

Deposits during the last month of the quarter were only \$12.7 million, which was less than in the same month of the past 2 fiscal years. This smaller deposit in September may be due to the fact that deposits during August were \$154 million, a record amount. Deposits by States in their respective accounts do not necessarily equal the collections of State unemployment compensation taxes during the month, since some of the col-

Table 4.—Status of the old-age reserve account for the fiscal years 1937-39, and by months, July 1938-September 1939

Fiscal year and month	Transfers from appropriations ¹ to account	Interest received by account	3-percent special Treasury notes acquired	Deposits with disbursing officer for benefit payments	Collections of improper payments ²	Benefit payments	Cash with disbursing officer at end of period	Amount available for benefit payments ³	Unexpended balance in appropriations ¹	Total assets
Cumulative through September 1939...	\$1,289,000,000	\$44,625,000	\$1,306,200,000	\$27,361,811	\$3,471	\$22,727,773	\$4,630,569	\$1,310,830,569	\$416,066,757	\$1,726,897,326
Total, 1936-37...	265,000,000	4 2,261,811	267,100,000	100,000	-----	26,969	73,031	267,173,031	61,811	267,234,842
Total, 1937-38...	387,000,000	15,412,233	395,200,000	7,261,811	159	5,404,063	1,930,620	664,230,620	113,012,391	777,243,012
Total, 1938-39...	503,000,000	26,951,055	514,900,000	15,000,000	2,677	13,891,583	3,036,361	1,180,236,361	66,122	1,180,302,483
1938										
July.....	38,000,000	-----	38,000,000	0	134	779,513	1,150,973	701,450,973	435,012,525	1,136,463,499
August.....	38,000,000	-----	33,000,000	5,000,000	267	826,495	5,324,211	738,624,211	397,012,792	1,135,637,003
September.....	33,000,000	-----	33,000,000	0	547	853,255	4,470,409	770,770,409	364,013,339	1,134,783,748
October.....	32,000,000	-----	32,000,000	0	82	1,073,918	3,396,410	801,606,410	332,013,421	1,133,709,831
November.....	32,000,000	-----	32,000,000	0	215	1,023,045	2,373,149	832,673,149	300,013,636	1,132,686,785
December.....	32,000,000	-----	32,000,000	0	219	1,077,369	1,295,561	863,595,561	268,013,855	1,131,609,416
1939										
January.....	37,000,000	-----	32,000,000	5,000,000	247	1,121,312	5,174,002	899,474,002	231,014,102	1,130,488,104
February.....	50,000,000	-----	50,000,000	0	81	1,155,340	4,018,582	948,318,582	181,014,182	1,129,332,764
March.....	50,000,000	-----	50,000,000	0	90	1,443,529	2,574,963	996,874,963	131,014,272	1,127,889,235
April.....	55,000,000	-----	50,000,000	5,000,000	204	1,382,953	6,191,806	1,050,491,806	76,014,476	1,126,506,282
May.....	50,000,000	-----	50,000,000	0	266	1,677,193	4,514,348	1,098,814,347	56,014,742	1,154,829,089
June.....	56,000,000	26,951,055	82,900,000	0	325	1,477,661	3,036,361	1,180,236,361	66,122	1,180,302,483
Total, 1939-40 through September.....	134,000,000	-----	129,000,000	5,000,000	635	3,405,158	4,630,569	1,310,830,569	416,066,757	1,726,897,326
July.....	43,000,000	-----	43,000,000	0	416	1,426,846	1,609,100	1,221,809,101	507,066,537	1,728,875,638
August.....	48,000,000	-----	43,000,000	5,000,000	104	1,284,241	5,324,755	1,268,524,755	450,066,641	1,727,591,396
September.....	43,000,000	-----	43,000,000	0	115	694,071	4,630,569	1,310,830,569	416,066,757	1,726,897,326

¹ For fiscal year 1936-37, \$265 million was appropriated to old-age reserve account; for 1937-38, \$500 million; for 1938-39, \$360 million plus additional \$30 million made available by 1940 Treasury Department Appropriation Act; and for 1939-40, \$550 million.

² Collections of improper payments made to claimants have been transferred to appropriation balance.

³ Represents investments in Treasury notes and cash with disbursing officer.

* \$61,811 of interest earned during the first 6 months of 1937 was held as an appropriation balance until July 1937, at which time it was transferred to disbursing officer.

Source: Compiled from data in the Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury.

lections are deposited in State clearing accounts and small amounts are in transit. During September withdrawals of \$38.5 million exceeded deposits by \$25.7 million and led to a reduction in the investment holdings of \$19 million. As a result of this liquidation, interest credited to the accounts amounted to \$104,000. The balance in the State accounts as of September 30 totaled \$1,370.4 million, an increase of almost \$90 million since June 30.

Railroad Unemployment Insurance Account

During September, the balance in the railroad unemployment insurance account declined to \$13.1 million, with expenditures for benefit payments totaling \$1.3 million. Total payments for railroad unemployment insurance benefits for the quarter amounted to \$2.2 million. Of the funds with which the railroad unemployment insurance account has operated since July 1939, \$15 million was advanced by the Treasury as provided by sec-

tion 10 (d) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act of 1938 and must be repaid before January 1, 1941.

The Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act provides for transfer to the railroad unemployment insurance account from each State account in the unemployment trust fund of two amounts, the preliminary amounts supposed to represent roughly the difference between collections by the States from railroad employers and benefits paid by the States to railroad workers with respect to unemployment occurring prior to July 1, 1939, and the liquidating amounts which equal the collections made by the States from railroad employers and employees during the period between July 1 and December 31, 1939, inclusive. The amounts to be transferred are to be determined by the Social Security Board after agreement with the Railroad Retirement Board and consultation with the States. The Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act provides that unless the State agency

Table 5.—Status of the unemployment trust fund,¹ by fiscal years, 1935–39, and by months, July 1938–September 1939

[In thousands]

Fiscal year and month	Total assets (at end of period)	Certificates of indebtedness acquired ²	Unexpended balance (at end of period)	State accounts				Railroad unemployment insurance account				
				Deposits	Interest credited	Withdrawals	Balance (at end of period)	Advances from appropriation ³	Transfers from State accounts	Deposits	Benefit payments	Balance (at end of period)
Total, 1935–36.....	\$18, 949	\$18, 909	\$40	\$18, 858	\$92	.....	\$18, 949	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, 1936–37.....	312, 389	293, 386	94	291, 703	2, 737	\$1, 000	312, 389	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, 1937–38.....	884, 247	550, 705	12, 247	747, 660	15, 172	190, 975	884, 247	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, 1938–39.....	1, 280, 539	395, 000	13, 539	811, 251	26, 837	441, 795	1, 280, 539	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1938												
July.....	883, 763	0	11, 763	35, 486	0	35, 970	883, 763	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August.....	962, 382	82, 000	8, 382	131, 534	0	52, 715	962, 382	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September.....	957, 739	—4, 000	7, 739	35, 372	30	40, 045	957, 739	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October.....	956, 167	—14, 000	20, 167	38, 020	103	39, 695	956, 167	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November.....	1, 054, 796	96, 000	22, 796	125, 069	0	26, 440	1, 054, 796	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December.....	1, 072, 283	32, 000	8, 283	36, 922	0	19, 435	1, 072, 283	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1939												
January.....	1, 069, 563	10, 000	15, 563	38, 740	11, 858	33, 318	1, 069, 563	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February.....	1, 201, 885	111, 000	16, 885	148, 330	0	36, 008	1, 201, 885	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March.....	1, 192, 019	0	7, 019	33, 964	74	43, 905	1, 192, 019	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April.....	1, 184, 600	—13, 000	12, 600	33, 523	88	41, 030	1, 184, 600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May.....	1, 289, 600	108, 000	9, 600	137, 081	0	32, 081	1, 289, 600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June.....	1, 280, 539	—13, 000	13, 539	17, 409	14, 683	41, 153	1, 280, 539	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, 1939–40 through September.....	1, 383, 531	96, 000	20, 531	209, 568	118	119, 833	1, 370, 393	\$15, 000	⁴ \$344	.....	\$2, 205	\$13, 139
July.....	1, 296, 804	—14, 000	43, 804	42, 648	15	41, 581	1, 281, 620	15, 000	⁴ 253	.....	69	15, 184
August.....	1, 410, 448	129, 000	28, 448	154, 173	0	39, 754	1, 396, 039	0	⁴ 91	.....	865	14, 410
September.....	1, 383, 531	—19, 000	20, 531	12, 748	104	38, 497	1, 370, 393	0	0	.....	1, 271	13, 139

¹ Beginning July 1939, the unemployment trust fund contains a separate book account for the railroad unemployment insurance account in which are held moneys deposited by the Railroad Retirement Board and from which the Secretary of the Treasury makes such unemployment benefit payments as are certified by the Railroad Retirement Board. The trust fund continues as heretofore the separate accounts for each State agency in which are held all moneys deposited by State agencies from State unemployment funds and from which State agencies withdraw amounts as required for benefit payments.

² Minus figures represent sale of certificates.

³ Advanced to railroad unemployment insurance account, pursuant to sec. 10 (d) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act of June 25, 1938. Such amounts advanced to be repaid on or before Jan. 1, 1941.

⁴ These amounts were certified by the Social Security Board to the Secretary of the Treasury on behalf of the State of Connecticut for payment into the railroad unemployment insurance account in accordance with sec. 13 of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act. See table 10, footnote 7.

Source: Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury.

authorizes the transfer of funds from its account within specified statutory time limits¹ sums which would otherwise have been certified by the Social Security Board for State administration shall be certified for transfer to the railroad unemployment insurance account until an amount equal to the sums determined to be due plus 2½-percent interest on these sums has been transferred. The States affected by this latter provision are permitted to draw from their accounts in the unemployment trust fund amounts found by the Social Security Board to be necessary for administrative expenses. Final determination of the exact amounts to be transferred have not yet been made for any State by the Social Security Board. As

¹ Originally the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act had required the Social Security Board to begin withholding administrative grants from each State whose first regular legislative session after June 25, 1938, had not authorized the transfer of the defined sums. The Social Security Act amendments of 1939 extended the time for authorization of such transfer by States which had had legislative sessions between June 25, 1938, and Sept. 9, 1939, but had failed to provide therefor.

of October 31, 44 State legislatures, however, had amended their laws to provide for transfer of funds to the railroad account; 1 State amended its act to permit withdrawal from its unemployment account for administrative purposes; 2 States in which the legislatures met had not enacted enabling legislation; and 4 State legislatures have not met since the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act was enacted.

The Social Security Board is at present certifying to the Secretary of the Treasury amounts to be transferred to the railroad unemployment insurance account on behalf of Connecticut. The sum of \$598,524 was so certified of which \$343,629 was transferred during the quarter. Withdrawals for administrative expenses of the Connecticut unemployment compensation program are included in total withdrawals for Connecticut as shown in table 10 on page 33.

Table 6.—Status of the railroad retirement account as of June 30, 1938, and by months, July 1938–September 1939¹

Year and month	Appropriation balance on first of month ²	Transfers from appropriation to trust fund	Cancellations and repayments ³	Interest received by trust fund	3-percent special Treasury notes acquired ⁴	Deposits with disbursing officer for benefit payments	Benefit payments issued by disbursing officer ⁵	Cash with disbursing officer at end of month	Balance in trust fund at end of month
Cumulative through June 1938	\$93,692	\$141,803,720	\$27,380	\$1,410,821	\$66,200,000	\$86,900,000	\$80,491,156	\$1,014,899	\$140,027
1938									
July	118,343,692	22,000,000	2,876		2,000,000	20,000,000	8,115,367	12,899,531	142,003
August	96,343,692	9,500,000	37,213		1,500,000	8,000,000	8,402,865	12,496,665	180,117
September	86,843,692	11,500,000	9,397		1,500,000	10,000,000	8,567,162	13,929,503	189,514
October	75,343,692	11,500,000	12,358		1,500,000	10,000,000	8,706,770	15,222,732	201,873
November	63,843,692	16,500,000	4,801		1,500,000	15,000,000	8,856,363	21,366,368	206,674
December	47,343,692	16,500,000	3,717		1,500,000	15,000,000	8,813,153	27,553,215	210,391
1939									
January	30,843,692	1,500,000	1,124		1,500,000	0	8,750,817	18,802,397	211,516
February	29,343,692	0	411		0	0	9,043,924	9,758,472	211,028
March	29,343,692	18,000,000	1,735		0	18,000,000	9,109,816	18,648,655	213,663
April	11,343,692	0	14,642		0	213,663	9,172,486	9,689,832	14,642
May	11,343,692	93,692	2,100	266,301	-10,000,000	10,359,993	9,097,189	10,952,636	16,743
June	11,250,000	(⁶)	3,260	1,935,575	0	0	9,029,007	1,923,629	1,955,579
Cumulative through June 1939	11,250,000	248,897,412	121,000	3,612,698	67,200,000	193,473,656	186,150,083	1,923,629	1,955,579
July	131,400,000	21,900,000	1,743		1,900,000	20,000,000	9,059,584	12,864,044	1,957,322
August	109,500,000	18,100,000	1,465		8,100,000	10,000,000	9,017,619	13,846,424	1,958,788
September	91,400,000	7,150,000	2,845		0	9,109,987	9,192,396	13,764,016	1,646
Cumulative through September 1939	84,250,000	296,047,412	127,055	3,612,698	77,200,000	232,583,644	213,425,683	13,764,016	1,646

¹ The railroad retirement account was created by the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937. An act approved July 1, 1937, appropriated to the account the unexpended balance of the \$46,620,000 which had been appropriated for the year 1936-37 for the payment of benefits under the 1935 act, and provided that all benefit payments made from that appropriation prior to July 1, 1937, be considered as having been made from the railroad retirement account. Cents omitted. For monthly figures July 1936-June 1938, and for an explanation of the derivation of balances, see the *Bulletin*, July 1939, p. 6, table 2.

² Balance as of fiscal years is balance on last day of June. Balance as of July 1 includes appropriation for new fiscal year: \$118,250,000 for 1938-39, and \$120,150,000 for 1939-40.

³ Includes checks canceled by the General Accounting Office and repayments on account of improper payments to claimants. Checks returned to disbursing officer and canceled by him are not included. (See footnote 5.) Cancellations and repayments are treated as additions to trust fund.

⁴ Minus item represents sale of notes.

⁵ On basis of checks issued by disbursing officer less checks canceled by disbursing officer, total benefit payments are \$8.5 million less than total on basis of vouchers certified to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment, as shown on p. 61, table 3, since checks drawn by disbursing officer as of first of a month are certified to the Secretary of the Treasury and encumbered on books of the Railroad Retirement Board in latter part of preceding month.

⁶ Transfer of \$3,720 balance from 1935 act appropriation shown on Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury in June was taken account of in prior fiscal year on books of the Railroad Retirement Board.

Source: Railroad Retirement Board, Bureau of General Control, Division of Finance.

Railroad Retirement Account

The status of the railroad retirement account at the end of September is shown in table 6. The appropriation balance of \$91.4 million at the beginning of the month was reduced to \$84.25

million through the transfer of \$7.15 million to the trust fund. This brought the total transferred during the fiscal year to \$47.2 million. Since no Treasury notes were acquired or sold during the month, the amount of such notes

Table 7.—Federal insurance contributions and Federal unemployment taxes,¹ by internal revenue collection districts, for the fiscal years 1938-39 and 1939-40, and cumulative to Sept. 30, 1939

[In thousands]

Internal revenue collection district in—	Fiscal year 1938-39			Fiscal year 1939-40 through September			Cumulative through September 1939		
	Total	Insurance contributions ²	Unemployment taxes ²	Total	Insurance contributions ²	Unemployment taxes ²	Total	Insurance contributions ²	Unemployment taxes ²
Total.....	\$630,202.2	\$529,443.0	\$100,759.2	\$153,765.2	\$142,542.6	\$11,222.6	\$1,640,826.6	\$1,380,877.6	\$259,949.0
Alabama.....	4,533.0	3,827.7	705.4	1,078.7	996.3	82.4	11,409.7	9,890.8	1,518.9
Arizona.....	1,028.3	902.9	125.4	242.3	229.8	12.5	2,671.8	2,308.0	273.8
Arkansas.....	1,700.8	1,407.8	293.0	391.1	381.3	9.8	4,646.7	3,761.2	885.5
California (2 districts).....	39,453.9	34,317.7	5,136.2	9,592.2	9,115.2	477.0	97,062.9	85,826.4	11,236.5
Colorado.....	3,721.8	3,222.7	499.2	886.7	835.1	51.6	9,397.5	8,304.2	1,093.3
Connecticut.....	12,153.2	10,321.6	1,831.6	2,978.7	2,817.9	160.9	31,385.9	27,261.8	4,124.0
Delaware.....	3,320.1	2,781.2	538.9	965.4	864.4	101.0	9,292.2	7,615.7	1,676.5
Florida.....	4,478.0	3,911.1	566.9	1,073.2	999.9	73.3	11,940.0	9,597.3	2,342.8
Georgia.....	6,285.9	5,285.1	1,000.8	1,432.3	1,432.3	—0.3	17,078.1	13,366.9	3,709.2
Hawaii.....	1,329.6	1,154.5	175.1	302.5	287.2	15.3	3,837.5	2,796.5	741.0
Idaho.....	1,079.9	953.9	125.9	254.1	251.4	2.7	2,788.6	2,510.0	278.6
Illinois (2 districts).....	58,142.8	49,120.3	9,022.5	14,536.6	13,289.2	1,247.4	165,975.9	129,225.8	36,750.1
Indiana.....	11,051.7	9,827.7	1,223.9	2,733.5	2,623.3	110.3	27,938.0	24,710.7	3,227.3
Iowa.....	5,812.4	5,038.7	773.7	1,388.7	1,348.4	40.3	14,164.8	12,542.8	1,622.0
Kansas.....	3,130.6	2,566.8	563.8	740.4	660.5	80.0	8,803.6	6,590.2	2,213.4
Kentucky.....	5,024.0	4,056.6	967.4	1,149.9	1,042.4	107.5	12,569.5	10,432.5	2,137.0
Louisiana.....	4,816.4	4,128.6	687.7	1,105.9	1,073.5	32.4	11,666.2	10,256.2	1,410.1
Maine.....	2,568.5	2,231.0	337.5	581.1	563.0	18.1	6,381.5	5,678.9	702.6
Maryland (including District of Columbia).....	11,643.3	9,620.7	2,022.6	2,848.0	2,624.9	223.1	29,019.1	24,480.7	4,538.4
Massachusetts.....	28,368.9	24,174.1	4,194.8	6,881.0	6,631.2	249.8	72,213.5	63,043.6	9,169.8
Michigan.....	35,051.3	29,840.5	5,210.9	9,017.4	8,392.5	625.0	95,138.8	83,008.5	11,530.3
Minnesota.....	9,672.4	8,182.1	1,500.2	2,361.8	2,180.4	181.5	24,736.2	20,737.8	3,998.4
Mississippi.....	1,519.4	1,340.5	178.9	355.4	349.6	5.8	3,710.2	3,349.7	360.5
Missouri (2 districts).....	17,204.4	14,436.7	2,767.7	4,209.6	3,947.0	262.6	48,041.9	36,780.4	11,261.5
Montana.....	1,147.1	1,010.6	136.4	293.5	273.8	19.7	3,158.9	2,565.4	593.6
Nebraska.....	3,165.3	2,616.3	549.0	786.7	694.4	92.3	8,800.8	6,578.3	2,222.4
Nevada.....	444.9	350.8	94.0	120.5	95.2	25.3	1,672.7	1,318.7	354.1
New Hampshire.....	1,773.7	1,558.3	215.5	441.2	417.8	23.4	4,335.3	3,891.8	443.5
New Jersey (2 districts).....	22,784.9	19,593.8	3,191.2	5,837.8	5,297.8	540.0	56,866.8	49,874.9	6,991.9
New Mexico.....	649.7	577.9	71.8	156.7	153.7	3.0	1,613.2	1,475.6	137.6
New York (6 districts).....	147,056.6	117,107.3	29,949.3	35,651.2	31,358.0	4,293.3	375,593.0	301,444.4	74,148.6
North Carolina.....	7,513.7	6,494.3	1,020.4	1,853.8	1,749.8	104.0	18,616.4	16,372.0	2,244.4
North Dakota.....	572.6	511.5	61.1	135.6	132.7	2.9	1,493.4	1,256.2	237.2
Ohio (4 districts).....	40,008.2	34,120.7	5,887.4	10,048.3	9,418.7	629.6	106,647.0	93,166.5	13,480.5
Oklahoma.....	5,948.8	5,185.5	763.3	1,407.3	1,319.4	87.9	15,157.0	13,337.7	1,819.3
Oregon.....	4,099.1	3,557.0	542.1	990.3	955.3	35.0	10,189.5	9,010.5	1,179.0
Pennsylvania (3 districts).....	58,092.2	49,604.2	8,487.9	13,941.0	13,076.6	864.4	153,117.5	134,207.7	18,909.8
Rhode Island.....	4,184.6	3,613.0	571.6	1,009.1	963.9	45.2	10,788.0	9,899.7	888.3
South Carolina.....	2,954.6	2,558.4	396.1	710.2	660.4	49.8	7,472.3	6,726.5	745.8
South Dakota.....	622.2	562.7	59.5	154.4	145.0	9.2	1,545.6	1,442.8	102.7
Tennessee.....	5,782.3	4,935.9	846.4	1,343.7	1,295.0	48.7	14,449.1	12,554.2	1,894.9
Texas (2 districts).....	18,499.0	13,016.9	5,482.0	3,671.7	3,522.0	149.7	37,879.9	33,452.3	4,427.6
Utah.....	1,465.5	1,283.6	181.8	338.0	332.8	5.2	3,709.2	3,308.8	390.5
Vermont.....	1,033.0	891.5	141.5	249.4	246.5	2.9	2,622.9	2,325.3	297.7
Virginia.....	6,454.7	5,447.2	1,007.5	1,533.9	1,432.5	101.4	15,600.2	13,388.0	2,212.2
Washington (including Alaska).....	7,343.0	6,357.6	985.4	1,820.6	1,725.3	95.2	20,374.8	16,203.8	4,170.9
West Virginia.....	5,283.5	4,593.0	690.6	1,165.2	1,106.1	59.1	13,666.1	12,112.7	1,453.5
Wisconsin.....	12,666.8	10,995.0	1,671.8	3,058.5	2,910.4	148.1	32,376.5	28,003.2	3,473.3
Wyoming.....	565.6	499.3	66.4	129.4	122.8	6.5	1,552.4	1,272.9	279.5

¹ Titles VIII and IX (except sec. 904) of the Social Security Act were repealed and reenacted as ch. 9, subch. A and C, respectively, of the Internal Revenue Code approved Feb. 10, 1939. Amendments to the Social Security Act, approved Aug. 10, 1939, permit citation of subch. A and C as "Federal Insurance Contributions Act" and "Federal Unemployment Tax Act," respectively. Data are based on warrants covered by the Bookkeeping and Warrants Division of the Treasury Department and therefore differ slightly from the tax receipts in table 1, which are based on the Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury. The amounts listed in this table represent collections made in internal revenue collection districts in the respective States and covered into the U. S. Treasury. The amount received by a particular district does not necessarily represent taxes paid with respect to employment within the State in which that district is located.

² Taxes effective Jan. 1, 1937, based on wages for employment as defined in

ch. 9, subch. A, sec. 1426, of the Internal Revenue Code, payable by both employer and employee.

³ Taxes effective Jan. 1, 1936, based on wages for employment as defined in ch. 9, subch. C, sec. 1607, of the Internal Revenue Code, payable by employers only. The amounts here recorded represent taxes paid after deduction of credits for amounts paid into State unemployment funds. During part of period prior to fiscal year 1938-39 employers were not able to claim credit in States in which the unemployment compensation law had not yet been certified by the Social Security Board.

⁴ Minus figures represent transfer resulting from insurance contributions incorrectly reported as unemployment taxes.

Source: U. S. Treasury Department, Office of the Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits.

Table 8.—Federal grants to States under the Social Security Act: Checks issued by the Treasury Department in the fiscal years 1938-39 and 1939-40 ¹

[In thousands]

State	Fiscal year 1938-39, total grants	Fiscal year 1939-40 through September								
		Total grants	Federal Security Agency					Department of Labor		
			Social Security Board				United States Public Health Service	Children's Bureau		
			Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Unemployment compensation administration ²	Public-health work	Maternal and child-health services	Services for crippled children	Child-welfare services
Total, all participating States.....	\$321,985.3	\$94,559.1	\$56,357.9	\$8,890.7	\$1,479.7	\$24,219.2	\$1,682.4	\$925.6	\$742.1	\$361.5
Alabama.....	2,308.1	649.6	177.3	52.9	3.2	296.0	61.8	29.7	19.4	9.3
Alaska.....	304.5	90.5	35.4	(³)	(³)	23.4	9.0	10.8	5.8	6.1
Arizona.....	2,017.7	536.9	326.5	86.1	13.5	63.6	13.8	21.1	6.2	6.0
Arkansas.....	1,618.9	505.8	179.4	41.2	7.6	195.8	39.2	16.7	16.3	9.5
California.....	27,847.0	10,938.5	7,801.5	555.1	410.0	2,095.4	54.2	11.8	0	10.7
Colorado.....	7,214.4	1,943.0	1,595.3	165.8	27.0	121.4	0	10.9	14.3	8.0
Connecticut.....	3,824.9	1,270.4	870.3	(³)	6.7	343.6	22.7	13.3	3.7	10.1
Delaware.....	525.4	189.9	46.6	16.8	(³)	106.3	7.5	7.6	1.4	3.7
District of Columbia.....	1,267.9	508.7	171.0	47.2	11.0	248.5	12.9	10.7	3.4	4.0
Florida.....	3,929.9	1,400.5	886.8	81.7	58.0	306.7	34.5	13.5	14.3	5.0
Georgia.....	3,314.0	787.0	333.0	95.1	16.3	202.6	61.5	29.0	39.4	10.0
Hawaii.....	532.0	198.2	42.2	50.2	1.8	71.8	14.6	10.1	4.0	3.5
Idaho.....	2,015.1	420.2	188.3	52.4	6.7	134.7	13.9	7.5	13.1	3.6
Illinois.....	15,678.9	7,281.4	5,520.2	(³)	(³)	1,618.1	51.7	34.0	45.0	12.4
Indiana.....	10,072.8	3,351.5	1,765.4	475.9	76.3	946.2	44.7	16.7	14.5	11.8
Iowa.....	7,899.8	2,083.1	1,616.0	(³)	64.8	329.8	37.8	13.1	11.9	9.7
Kansas.....	4,323.9	1,148.3	681.3	168.1	30.2	198.9	30.0	30.2	3	9.3
Kentucky.....	3,269.1	1,091.5	607.7	(³)	(³)	380.2	54.2	20.5	20.0	8.9
Louisiana.....	4,321.6	1,317.6	493.3	349.0	19.2	375.8	38.5	24.3	17.5	(⁴)
Maine.....	2,713.7	596.8	269.5	33.5	29.9	232.6	15.6	12.7	2.9	0
Maryland.....	4,280.9	1,281.1	460.0	257.5	20.8	453.1	28.5	15.0	9.5	6.6
Massachusetts.....	19,177.3	3,925.2	2,322.1	280.2	27.8	1,211.2	56.3	15.9	10.3	1.5
Michigan.....	13,690.3	4,954.0	2,670.4	528.0	40.7	1,607.3	66.5	21.7	17.6	1.6
Minnesota.....	11,253.7	3,039.7	2,086.3	246.7	32.3	593.4	42.4	16.9	14.0	7.7
Mississippi.....	1,575.9	504.4	220.7	(³)	6.8	176.9	45.5	22.5	9.0	13.0
Missouri.....	10,860.5	2,886.3	2,226.5	231.2	(³)	373.8	0	18.9	25.0	10.8
Montana.....	2,208.3	612.1	349.6	67.0	4.8	156.0	9.1	12.2	9.8	3.7
Nebraska.....	4,091.6	966.7	633.2	129.2	15.5	183.3	17.1	6.6	6.5	5.2
Nevada.....	566.1	204.6	113.6	(³)	(³)	74.5	7.0	7.3	4	2.0
New Hampshire.....	1,104.9	363.4	161.4	19.7	10.9	148.5	11.8	7.5	3.0	3.6
New Jersey.....	6,862.1	2,678.1	911.8	344.5	22.7	1,315.5	34.5	16.0	26.1	6.9
New Mexico.....	839.2	256.5	74.2	38.8	4.7	88.8	17.9	20.2	8.3	3.6
New York.....	30,902.8	7,749.0	3,884.4	1,337.5	94.3	2,269.5	94.0	41.5	23.6	2.3
North Carolina.....	4,553.0	1,420.3	577.5	144.7	33.8	518.9	76.9	28.9	27.8	11.9
North Dakota.....	1,456.1	344.0	154.7	47.5	2.5	86.2	17.4	9.5	21.5	4.7
Ohio.....	19,589.5	4,791.2	2,817.9	380.6	111.4	1,366.6	65.3	33.8	23.0	12.6
Oklahoma.....	9,465.1	2,740.0	2,032.8	244.7	56.9	328.2	23.7	18.2	21.0	14.4
Oregon.....	3,656.3	1,067.0	632.0	56.4	15.9	328.9	0	16.8	32.4	4.7
Pennsylvania.....	22,221.6	5,641.7	2,604.6	1,227.0	(³)	1,683.5	66.9	23.5	29.2	7.0
Rhode Island.....	1,808.7	356.1	130.1	30.7	(³)	164.6	13.4	8.5	2.3	6.5
South Carolina.....	2,340.9	907.9	404.5	91.0	19.8	278.9	57.7	30.9	16.6	8.4
South Dakota.....	2,531.8	414.3	371.5	(³)	6.7	0	12.2	11.8	6.9	5.2
Tennessee.....	4,083.8	1,100.6	564.9	191.8	28.0	205.1	52.8	21.0	25.4	11.6
Texas.....	11,843.9	3,306.4	2,669.5	(³)	(³)	575.3	51.4	45.0	41.3	14.0
Utah.....	2,756.4	756.1	459.9	98.3	8.1	149.0	15.1	9.2	11.0	5.6
Vermont.....	877.9	234.9	89.0	14.8	5.1	94.2	11.3	12.0	5.3	3.3
Virginia.....	1,954.7	779.3	194.2	48.3	12.6	419.3	50.1	21.4	14.1	19.4
Washington.....	7,352.7	1,849.0	1,369.9	159.9	44.9	225.3	12.5	12.4	18.0	6.1
West Virginia.....	3,551.8	702.6	270.1	111.5	15.1	254.2	2	32.5	12.5	6.5
Wisconsin.....	8,797.1	2,036.2	1,171.7	257.1	48.9	514.3	0	19.6	15.0	9.5
Wyoming.....	729.7	237.8	110.0	25.1	6.1	83.4	6.8	4.2	2.2	(⁴)

¹ Excludes Federal funds for vocational rehabilitation under title V, pt. 4, which are not segregated from other Federal funds provided for similar purposes. For any given period, amounts in this table may differ from those in tables 9 and 10, since amounts certified by the Board are attributed to quarter for which they were provided. The Board may certify amounts to be granted for current period of operation, for future periods, or for prior periods in which programs approved by the Board were in effect. Payments, therefore, are not necessarily made within period for which funds are certified.

² Includes grants certified by the Social Security Board to States for employment service administration to meet requirements of unemployment compensation program; as of Sept. 30, 1939, such grants had been made to all 51 jurisdictions.

³ No plan approved by the Social Security Board.

⁴ No plan approved by the Chief of the U. S. Children's Bureau.

Source: Compiled from data furnished by the U. S. Treasury Department, Office of the Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits.

remained at \$77.2 million. A total of \$9.1 million was transferred from the trust fund and deposited with the disbursing officer for benefit payments, bringing total deposits for the fiscal year to \$39.1 million. At the end of September the amount held in cash with the disbursing officer was \$13.8 million, and there was a small balance in the trust fund.

General Economic Conditions

The upturn in industrial activity which began in early summer was accentuated during September after the outbreak of the European war. The adjusted Federal Reserve Board index of industrial production, which includes most of the industries covered by the Social Security Act, rose from 103 in August to 110 in September; the index was 90 in

Table 9.—Federal grants to States for public assistance: Advances authorized and certified¹ by the Social Security Board to the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year 1938-39 and the first and second quarters of the fiscal year 1939-40, as of Oct. 31, 1939²

[In thousands]

State	Advances certified for fiscal year 1938-39			Advances authorized and certified for first quarter of fiscal year 1939-40			Advances authorized for second quarter of fiscal year 1939-40			Advances certified for second quarter of fiscal year 1939-40		
	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind
Total.....	\$208,050.6	\$30,496.9	\$5,235.7	\$55,230.7	\$8,529.5	\$1,400.2	\$52,058.6	\$8,491.9	\$1,363.1	\$35,223.6	\$5,089.2	\$901.8
Alabama.....	925.8	364.1	24.5	178.9	52.9	3.2	230.3	80.6	7.1	141.7	45.8	4.5
Alaska.....	163.2	(³)	(³)	48.7	(³)	(³)	47.5	(³)	(³)	29.5	(³)	(³)
Arizona.....	1,063.9	299.2	42.5	304.2	99.0	13.3	358.9	82.8	14.2	240.0	82.8	9.6
Arkansas.....	675.7	139.7	23.2	189.0	43.6	8.9	187.8	41.2	7.6	110.1	24.6	4.3
California.....	22,482.1	1,633.7	1,140.6	5,980.8	413.6	314.7	6,024.7	467.1	313.3	3,921.1	304.3	204.3
Colorado.....	5,936.5	563.0	108.5	1,595.3	165.8	27.2	1,446.7	143.7	25.2	891.1	90.7	16.2
Connecticut.....	2,503.0	(³)	17.2	658.5	(³)	6.6	684.3	(³)	5.0	454.8	(³)	2.5
Delaware.....	168.9	64.8	(³)	44.4	14.7	(³)	46.6	18.0	(³)	30.8	11.8	(³)
District of Columbia.....	486.7	169.9	34.9	131.9	42.8	8.9	133.7	32.0	8.5	87.5	18.2	5.3
Florida.....	2,973.7	169.4	171.2	678.0	73.3	45.3	701.4	57.7	44.1	455.1	33.0	28.4
Georgia.....	1,675.2	412.2	80.3	264.6	75.3	13.6	266.3	81.5	13.7	167.6	50.7	8.2
Hawaii.....	133.8	134.1	1.1	34.0	39.0	1.4	29.0	32.3	1.4	18.6	21.7	.9
Idaho.....	1,178.7	302.6	39.0	263.5	75.0	10.2	270.3	75.0	9.1	174.6	49.1	5.9
Illinois.....	14,768.6	(³)	(³)	4,156.2	(³)	(³)	4,231.2	(³)	(³)	2,801.1	(³)	(³)
Indiana.....	5,776.9	1,750.1	286.9	1,738.3	450.1	77.5	1,789.5	480.2	76.1	1,169.1	308.6	49.8
Iowa.....	6,248.9	(³)	166.9	1,617.6	(³)	47.6	1,660.6	(³)	53.0	1,107.8	(³)	35.1
Kansas.....	2,677.3	552.7	115.8	693.2	176.5	30.5	731.2	176.5	32.8	496.9	112.3	19.9
Kentucky.....	2,351.5	(³)	(³)	609.1	(³)	(³)	408.7	(³)	(³)	408.7	(³)	(³)
Louisiana.....	1,886.6	979.6	60.4	474.7	320.4	19.3	497.4	354.6	20.2	331.1	254.6	13.6
Maine.....	1,534.0	196.0	178.1	397.5	49.8	44.5	437.6	50.2	42.5	290.7	33.1	28.0
Maryland.....	1,908.9	1,070.3	79.5	483.7	298.4	22.2	493.6	273.3	21.4	326.8	179.9	13.6
Massachusetts.....	12,708.5	1,440.5	152.7	3,396.5	313.5	40.1	3,405.4	230.7	37.3	2,232.7	230.7	23.3
Michigan.....	8,193.5	1,550.0	75.4	2,149.8	448.8	27.6	1,203.9	240.9	20.7	1,203.9	240.9	20.7
Minnesota.....	8,297.7	813.1	111.6	2,250.1	253.3	31.4	2,155.6	253.2	33.0	1,452.4	167.0	21.9
Mississippi.....	793.5	(³)	15.0	227.8	(³)	5.8	232.6	(³)	7.2	153.5	(³)	4.7
Missouri.....	7,887.3	757.4	(³)	2,250.0	195.9	(³)	2,227.2	226.4	(³)	1,439.9	153.4	(³)
Montana.....	1,528.2	247.9	4.9	354.2	67.5	5.0	348.4	65.6	4.8	231.3	43.5	3.1
Nebraska.....	2,752.7	528.9	74.9	643.2	120.2	19.6	633.9	129.2	15.5	418.1	86.3	8.6
Nevada.....	348.6	(³)	(³)	89.2	(³)	(³)	93.4	(³)	(³)	58.9	(³)	(³)
New Hampshire.....	574.9	52.4	37.8	162.2	19.7	10.9	162.3	19.6	10.9	105.7	13.5	7.1
New Jersey.....	3,213.0	1,228.1	84.3	927.9	344.5	22.7	928.9	219.3	23.1	610.2	103.0	15.1
New Mexico.....	276.0	136.8	17.7	69.9	39.7	4.6	80.9	39.6	5.0	53.4	25.6	3.2
New York.....	14,886.7	4,047.0	320.3	3,887.9	1,107.7	91.7	4,026.4	1,354.2	100.1	2,643.1	945.8	64.4
North Carolina.....	1,854.1	549.8	174.8	578.4	146.4	47.9	590.3	144.7	44.5	372.9	95.9	28.5
North Dakota.....	896.5	201.9	8.6	213.6	72.2	2.9	148.6	36.5	2.0	148.6	36.5	2.0
Ohio.....	15,392.0	1,462.2	471.2	4,046.0	390.6	111.4	4,236.4	320.9	94.7	2,762.3	196.5	59.9
Oklahoma.....	5,426.7	657.3	171.4	1,922.5	216.7	53.5	2,077.2	253.3	57.7	1,413.3	172.7	39.3
Oregon.....	2,535.5	230.6	70.7	614.4	56.4	16.6	670.3	58.4	16.6	416.7	26.7	9.2
Pennsylvania.....	11,380.1	3,478.8	(³)	2,630.1	1,227.0	(³)	2,527.1	1,437.4	(³)	1,638.1	1,107.4	(³)
Rhode Island.....	738.5	160.9	(³)	196.0	42.8	(³)	69.0	14.9	(³)	69.0	14.9	(³)
South Carolina.....	1,122.7	285.7	48.8	307.5	62.8	14.5	306.7	68.9	15.7	201.8	48.5	10.5
South Dakota.....	2,088.7	(³)	23.6	399.9	(³)	6.5	363.8	(³)	6.4	235.1	(³)	4.3
Tennessee.....	1,927.2	796.8	138.4	524.2	199.5	28.2	649.6	191.8	28.0	430.8	124.4	18.4
Texas.....	9,916.8	(³)	(³)	2,669.4	(³)	(³)	510.4	(³)	(³)	510.4	(³)	(³)
Utah.....	1,762.8	328.6	31.0	440.5	107.7	6.8	458.4	103.0	8.1	305.1	66.5	5.4
Vermont.....	506.9	46.2	15.5	123.4	14.8	5.1	131.8	0	0	86.9	0	0
Virginia.....	554.8	94.1	33.6	194.2	48.3	12.6	232.7	41.7	17.5	140.9	26.2	10.1
Washington.....	5,125.6	694.8	181.0	1,324.8	161.2	45.2	1,370.7	160.5	45.5	910.3	100.9	28.1
West Virginia.....	1,580.5	501.6	79.1	346.7	139.3	21.6	332.0	149.4	21.3	216.0	93.9	13.9
Wisconsin.....	5,826.1	1,236.0	277.5	1,610.4	352.1	66.9	1,068.9	261.1	46.4	1,068.9	261.1	46.4
Wyoming.....	414.6	78.1	25.3	119.9	25.7	6.2	109.8	24.0	5.9	68.9	15.8	3.6

¹ This table is not comparable to tables showing amount of obligations incurred for payments to recipients, which include payments to recipients from Federal, State, and local funds but exclude administrative expense.

² For data for fiscal year 1937-38, see the *Bulletin*, December 1938, p. 75.

³ No plan approved by the Social Security Board for period covered in this column.

Source: Social Security Board, Bureau of Accounts and Audits.

September 1938. Manufacture of durable goods rose from 92 to 103; nondurable goods showed a smaller increase from 115 to 117.

The Federal Reserve Board indexes of manufactures indicate the industries in which the greatest changes are now taking place. The index of iron and steel production jumped from 105 in August to 121 in September 1939. Steel-ingot production rose from an average rate of 61 percent of capacity in August to 71 percent in September, rising still further during the first 3 weeks of October to nearly 90 percent, when the volume of output was the highest on record. Recent orders indicate that a high level will continue until the end of the year. The unadjusted index of automobile production rose from 28 in August to 61 in September as volume production of new models got under way, and influenced related products such as plate glass, the adjusted index for which rose 44 points to 165 in September.

Of the nondurable manufactures, output of flour, sugar, and meat products showed marked increases; flour production rose almost to record levels and meat packing was at the highest rate for several years. Textile production increased somewhat more than seasonally from its August high, while the manufacture of leather and its products decreased more than seasonally.

Mineral production, the third important component of the Federal Reserve Board index of industrial production, rose from 91 to 110 in September. Iron-ore shipments were increased to build up stocks at the lower lake ports before shipping ceased for the winter.

The adjusted index of the value of construction contracts awarded, based on a 3-month moving average of F. W. Dodge Corporation data, rose from 73 to 79, reflecting a contraseasonal rise in private residential building.

The increases in industrial production were accompanied by similar increases in nonagricultural employment. The Federal Reserve Board adjusted index of factory employment increased 1.5 percent, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics unadjusted index 3.8 percent. Factory pay rolls, unadjusted for seasonal variation, also rose, from 89.8 in August to 93.7 in September; the durable-goods industries showed a greater rise than the nondurable.

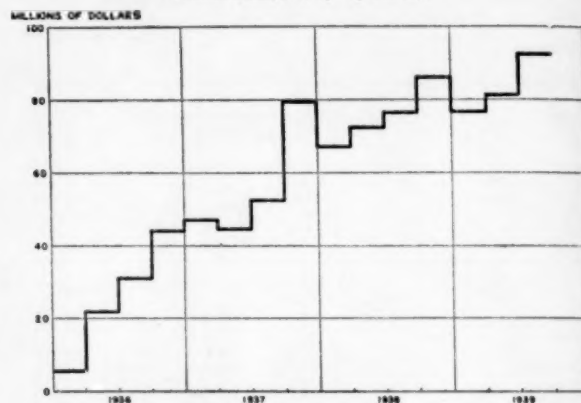
Both employment and pay rolls in retail trade rose during September. Wholesale trade also

showed increases. Mine employment rose during the month, reflecting the increased production of bituminous coal. Gains were reported by three of the five service industries, and the utilities declined fractionally.

The general rise in business activity is reflected in the estimates of unemployment as shown in

Chart III.—Grants to States under the Social Security Act, by quarters, January 1936–September 1939

[Titles I, III, IV, V, VI, and X]



Source: Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury.

chart IV. Three of the four series show a declining tendency since the beginning of the year, with a sharp drop after July. The lowest point since the end of 1937 was reached in September. It is reasonable to expect this decline to be reflected in increased social security collections and in decreased withdrawals for unemployment benefit payments in the next quarter.

Crop prospects at the beginning of September were better than those a month earlier. All major crops except cotton are expected to yield an average or better than average volume. The effect of adequate agricultural crops in keeping food costs down and in preventing commodity hoarding may prove of great importance to the adequacy of social security payments. The Department of Agriculture index of prices received by farmers showed a sharp change in September, rising from 88 to 98, and speculative increases occurred in prices in the commodity markets at the beginning of the month. Moody's spot commodity index, which had jumped more than 22 points from the last week of August to the first week of September when war was declared, leveled off during September to 167.9 for the first week in October.

Table 10.—Federal grants to States for administration of unemployment compensation laws and State employment services:¹ Advances authorized and certified² by the Social Security Board to the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year 1938-39 and the first and second quarters of the fiscal year 1939-40, as of Oct. 31, 1939³

[In thousands]

State	Unemployment compensation administration			Employment service administration						
				Under the Social Security Act			Under the Wagner-Peyser Act ¹			
	Fiscal year 1938-39	First quarter, fiscal year 1939-40	Second quarter, fiscal year 1939-40	Fiscal year 1938-39	First quarter, fiscal year 1939-40	Second quarter, fiscal year 1939-40	Fiscal year 1938-39 ⁴	Fiscal year 1939-40		
								Authorizations ⁵	Certifications	
									First quarter	Second quarter
Total.....	\$38,542.5	\$12,626.2	\$6,472.2	\$20,218.8	\$7,428.3	\$3,630.1	\$126.6	\$3,246.2	\$794.4	\$792.1
Alabama.....	421.7	96.5	85.5	245.3	55.9	58.1	1.9	60.4	16.3	16.3
Alaska.....	30.2	9.7	7.6	9.4	3.3	2.8	0	10.1	2.5	2.5
Arizona.....	182.4	*78.6	0	99.4	*47.5	0	4	11.5	3.1	3.4
Arkansas.....	232.3	*142.0	0	115.9	*53.8	0	2.5	48.7	11.2	11.2
California.....	3,338.2	855.5	808.3	487.6	226.4	205.3	5.7	148.9	37.0	37.3
Colorado.....	247.2	*146.0	0	146.0	*78.3	0	9	27.1	6.3	6.3
Connecticut.....	1,042.0	*426.0	0	300.5	*172.5	0	0	42.1	11.5	11.5
Delaware.....	153.9	38.2	39.9	61.1	15.5	12.7	4	10.5	3.2	3.2
District of Columbia.....	290.3	*154.1	0	172.7	*94.4	0	0	0	0	0
Florida.....	334.8	*189.6	0	160.9	*114.1	0	1.0	38.5	8.9	8.9
Georgia.....	364.4	109.2	104.7	347.1	93.4	91.0	2.2	76.3	18.8	18.8
Hawaii.....	126.7	34.9	33.2	9.4	2.6	1.2	0	10.8	3.8	3.8
Idaho.....	173.9	*88.6	0	73.2	*46.1	0	6	11.7	2.9	2.9
Illinois.....	950.1	510.0	455.8	402.4	400.2	252.1	6.0	200.2	46.2	46.2
Indiana.....	1,268.5	*680.4	0	526.9	*265.9	0	2.7	84.9	21.0	21.0
Iowa.....	424.7	*202.3	0	231.4	*127.6	0	2.2	64.8	17.6	17.6
Kansas.....	319.4	*144.3	0	113.6	*54.6	0	3.7	49.3	15.0	15.0
Kentucky.....	492.5	153.5	145.0	140.5	49.5	32.2	3.5	68.5	18.0	18.8
Louisiana.....	520.4	*188.9	0	273.7	*186.9	0	1.9	55.1	12.7	12.7
Maine.....	353.0	*177.5	0	122.0	*55.1	0	6	20.9	5.0	5.0
Maryland.....	682.8	*312.5	0	262.8	*140.6	0	1.2	42.8	10.0	10.0
Massachusetts.....	2,482.4	632.5	210.8	891.6	275.9	92.0	3.0	111.5	26.1	8.5
Michigan.....	2,055.7	492.9	408.4	1,357.4	418.8	287.2	6.1	127.0	32.4	32.1
Minnesota.....	1,006.3	188.7	164.6	453.7	121.2	118.8	1.3	67.3	15.5	15.7
Mississippi.....	238.5	60.6	52.2	114.7	31.9	32.2	1.4	52.7	12.2	12
Missouri.....	768.1	227.5	187.4	543.1	146.4	160.8	3.3	95.2	27.5	27.5
Montana.....	118.9	51.1	38.3	4.5	38.7	27.9	1.9	14.1	3.3	1.9
Nebraska.....	194.0	*101.4	0	140.6	*81.8	0	2.0	36.2	8.3	8.3
Nevada.....	94.9	23.1	22.6	59.9	16.3	12.5	3	10.2	2.5	2.5
New Hampshire.....	236.9	*92.0	0	105.6	*86.6	0	4	12.3	3.8	3.8
New Jersey.....	1,448.3	477.4	460.4	571.6	194.5	183.3	3.8	106.0	24.5	27.2
New Mexico.....	113.4	30.7	20.2	80.7	20.5	11.3	3	11.1	2.6	2.8
New York.....	4,959.2	1,182.2	1,005.8	4,285.2	1,087.3	899.6	8.9	330.2	70.2	76.2
North Carolina.....	859.4	*308.4	0	290.1	*210.5	0	2.2	83.1	21.7	21.7
North Dakota.....	77.0	*37.3	0	76.7	*48.9	0	7	17.9	4.1	4.1
Ohio.....	1,895.4	557.1	503.2	457.7	195.3	110.9	6.5	173.8	40.3	54.9
Oklahoma.....	362.6	*198.2	0	252.0	*130.0	0	2.2	62.9	14.8	14.8
Oregon.....	489.4	119.5	127.2	165.1	42.6	39.5	9	25.0	7.5	5.8
Pennsylvania.....	3,653.7	918.2	952.5	3,019.8	765.3	661.4	20.0	252.6	58.3	58.3
Rhode Island.....	623.9	147.8	146.3	92.7	24.8	20.8	6	18.0	4.2	4.6
South Carolina.....	340.4	92.1	76.7	136.5	56.3	53.3	1.2	45.6	10.5	10.5
South Dakota.....	95.9	*41.2	0	34.9	*12.9	0	5	18.2	4.2	4.2
Tennessee.....	503.8	110.0	107.2	372.1	95.1	88.6	3.5	68.7	15.8	15.8
Texas.....	973.1	*477.3	0	1,006.5	*563.2	0	9.5	132.8	42.7	42.7
Utah.....	218.2	*106.2	0	83.5	*42.7	0	3	13.3	3.1	3.1
Vermont.....	146.5	*61.1	0	64.0	*33.1	0	3	10.7	2.5	2.5
Virginia.....	614.1	*304.9	0	232.0	*114.5	0	1.8	63.5	15.1	15.1
Washington.....	417.0	142.8	124.8	270.9	62.5	78.4	1.3	41.0	11.2	10.0
West Virginia.....	808.8	*341.5	0	282.2	*121.5	0	1.3	45.3	11.3	11.3
Wisconsin.....	684.3	176.7	148.3	405.2	100.2	89.1	2.4	77.0	19.2	19.3
Wyoming.....	113.0	31.9	29.2	51.8	15.0	7.2	1.3	10.5	2.5	2.5

¹ Includes for fiscal year 1939-40 grants under the Wagner-Peyser Act; such grants are not included in table on grants under the Social Security Act (p. 74). Excludes State and local appropriations to employment service.

² Advances are certified by the Social Security Board to the Secretary of the Treasury for a specified quarter of operation which is not necessarily the period in which certification is made. All grants authorized as of Oct. 31 have been certified with the exception of certain grants authorized under the Wagner-Peyser Act.

³ For data for fiscal year 1937-38, see the *Bulletin*, January 1939, p. 71.

⁴ Includes only grants certified since July 1, 1939.

⁵ Authorizations for entire fiscal year are in addition to amounts certified for first and second quarters.

⁶ Some grants cover first 6 months of fiscal year.

⁷ Certified by the Social Security Board to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment into railroad unemployment insurance account in accordance

with sec. 13 (d) and (f) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act. The Connecticut State law does not provide for authorization by the State to the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer funds from the State account in the unemployment trust fund to the railroad unemployment insurance account in the unemployment trust fund. In accordance with sec. 13 (e) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, therefore, Connecticut withdraws from the unemployment trust fund amounts necessary for administrative expenses under the unemployment compensation law.

⁸ Incorrectly reported as \$298,400 in October *Bulletin*.

⁹ Incorrectly reported as \$185,600 in October *Bulletin*.

Source: Social Security Board (authorizations), Bureau of Accounts and Audits (certifications).

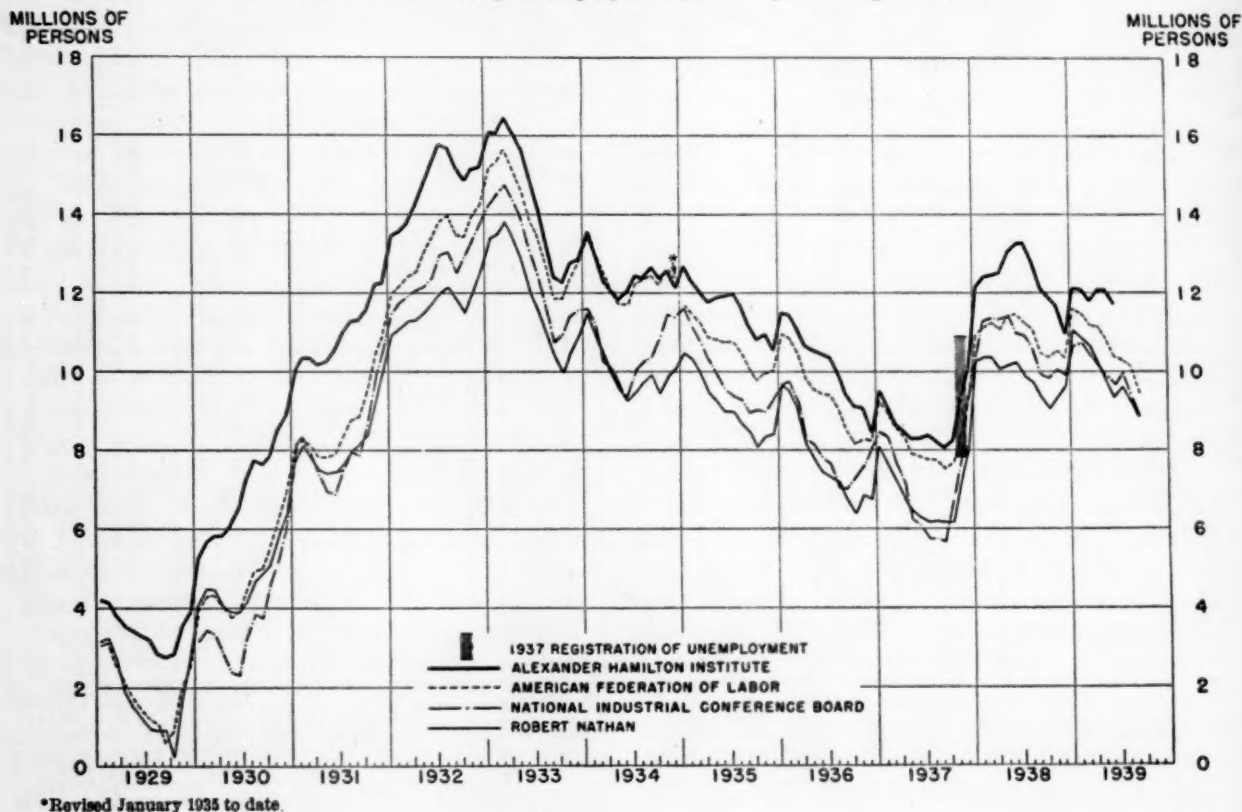
Stock-market activity, which also had risen speculatively as a result of the outbreak of the war, leveled off during September; the Dow-Jones index of industrial stock prices which rose to a peak of 155.9 on September 12 receded to an average of 152.2 for the last week in September. The volume of trading remained high during the month. The increase in bond yields during August and early September also leveled off, and bond prices reacted accordingly; the Dow-Jones index of daily average of bond prices was 89.28 in August and 88.11 in September.

The wholesale-price index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics rose from 75.0 in August to 79.1 in September, and the index of retail food prices rose from 75.1 to 79.0. Commodity hoarding by housewives was rapidly abated by assurances of plentiful food supplies, and the price rise at the beginning of September was of short duration.

The revised index of income payments compiled by the Department of Commerce is closely related to earnings; it rose again, from 85.4 in August to 86.8 in September, and the index of salaries and wages rose from 84.0 to 84.3. An index of compensation of employees in industries included under the act has been computed from Department of Commerce compensation estimates; this index was 79 in September as compared with 77 in August.

Changes in these indexes reflect the widespread effect of business and industrial activities. Although there is no means of appraising the duration and extent of the present upswing, its impact will be reflected in the tax collections of at least the next quarter and in the wage records and number of persons eligible for benefits under the unemployment compensation and old-age and survivors insurance programs.

Chart IV.—*Estimates of unemployment, January 1929–September 1939*



RECENT PUBLICATIONS IN THE FIELD OF SOCIAL SECURITY

GENERAL

BULOW, HARRY N. "California Business Men Making Organized Efforts to Defeat Latest 'Ham and Eggs' Proposal." *Annalist*, New York, Vol. 54, No. 1395 (October 12, 1939), p. 460.

Political developments prior to the California special election on November 7, including a description of the proposed California State Retirement Life Payments Plan and several reasons "which seem to indicate that even if the act is adopted, successful operation is remote."

COMSTOCK, ALZADA, Editor. *Economic and Social Conditions in New England*. South Hadley, Mass.: Department of Economics and Sociology, Mount Holyoke College, 1939. 47 pp. (Mount Holyoke College Studies in Economics and Sociology, No. 1.)

The introduction calls attention to the *Report on Economic Conditions of the South*, by the National Emergency Council, and states that a similar pattern is followed in this survey of New England. Brief discussions by different authors cover such topics as population, industry, income and purchasing power, labor, women and children, and health. A bibliography is included.

GENERAL WELFARE FEDERATION OF AMERICA, INC. *Social Security for All and How to Get It*. Washington: General Welfare Federation of America, Inc., 1939. 35 pp. (Booklet No. 4.)

A political pamphlet in support of H. R. 5620, 76th Congress, which would amend the Social Security Act to pay all unemployed citizens over 60 an "honorable Federal annuity of \$30 to \$60 per month, financed by a 2-percent gross income tax on 'added values.'" Includes the text of the bill.

GERMANY. REICHSVERSICHERUNGSANSTALT FÜR ANGESTELLTE. *Bericht . . . Über das Geschäftsjahr 1938*. Place not given. 1939. 42 pp.

The German National Insurance Office for Salaried Employees administers old-age, invalidity, and survivors' pensions for German white-collar workers, and also undertakes many health activities. The latest report covers the calendar year 1938 and presents comparative data for previous years.

GRANT, MARGARET. *Old-Age Security; Social and Financial Trends. A Report Prepared for the Committee on Social Security*. Washington: Committee on Social Security, Social Science Research Council, 1939. 261 pp.

An up-to-date discussion of the old-age and survivors provisions of the Social Security Act, together with accounts of representative old-age security programs of foreign countries. Undertaken chiefly as a financial comparison of foreign experience which would afford a guide

to parallel problems in the United States, the text was expanded to include description and evaluation of the "economic and social factors affecting the financing of old-age security problems." The countries studied are Germany, Great Britain, Czechoslovakia, and Sweden, for the operation of old-age insurance systems; and Denmark, Great Britain, New Zealand, and Australia, for noncontributory assistance. The costs of old-age security in relation to the national economy of various countries are considered. Population trends are examined insofar as they bear on old-age security. The final chapter discusses Foreign Experience and American Problems, including coverage, benefit principles, and the allocation of costs for financing old-age security.

HELTON, ROY. "Old People: A Rising National Problem." *Harpers Magazine*, New York, Vol. 179, No. 1073 (October 1939), pp. 449-459.

A psychological discussion of the need for providing work of a type suitable for older persons. Pensions are deemed an inadequate solution, regardless of the amount of money involved. Compulsory retirement because of age alone is considered harmful. An organized attack upon this problem by the aging would be more profitable, it is said, "than any cause they are now publicly engaged in promoting."

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH. *Social Work as a Career*. Chicago: Institute for Research, 1939. 24 pp. (Research No. 43.)

The Institute for Research, with headquarters in Chicago, is devoted to vocational research designed to help young persons in their choice of a career. The description of social work presents historical information, facts on attractive and unattractive aspects of social work, personal and educational qualifications, employment opportunities, types of positions, salaries, and other practical suggestions. It includes a bibliography of periodicals and suggested readings.

MARQUAND, H. A., and Others. *Organized Labour in Four Continents*. London and New York: Longmans, Green, 1939. 518 pp.

Studies by different authors of trade-unionism since 1919 in France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Scandinavia, Russia, the United States, Canada, Mexico, Australia, and Japan. Presents information on social legislation, including social insurance.

NEEDLEMAN, RAE L. "Are Domestic Workers Coming of Age?" *American Federationist*, Washington, Vol. 46, No. 10 (October 1939), pp. 1070-1075.

A description of the characteristics of domestic employment, with special reference to the exclusion of domestic workers from social insurance benefits in the United States.

"1939 Marks Association's Greatest Victories." *Social Security*, New York, Vol. 13, No. 7 (September-October 1939), pp. 3-5.

A discussion of recent political accomplishments in national and State programs of social security. "Urgent tasks ahead" are also considered with respect to unemployment compensation, governmental contributions to social insurance costs, pension proposals, and other points.

"1939 Social Security Changes Far-Reaching." *Social Security*, New York, Vol. 13, No. 7 (September-October 1939), pp. 1 ff.

According to this article, the amendments to the Social Security Act "make the most sweeping changes in the old-age insurance system, fundamentally improving and re-orienting this program along the lines advocated by the American Association for Social Security." The changes and clarifications in the assistance programs are also commended, but the alterations in "the problems raised by our 51 unemployment insurance systems" are said to be negligible.

OGBURN, WILLIAM F. "How Many Old People in the Future?" *State Government*, Chicago, Vol. 12, No. 9 (September 1939), pp. 157-158 ff.

Discusses a "most extraordinary phenomenon" faced by the United States of having "the old people double in number in 25 years while the population increases only about a fifth or a sixth." Implications for social security are noted.

SIDEL, JAMES E. *Pick for Your Supper; A Study of Child Labor Among Migrants on the Pacific Coast*. New York: National Child Labor Committee, 1939. 67 pp. (Publication No. 378.)

"The present volume presents the findings of a study of migratory workers in three West Coast States—California, Oregon, and Washington. Although the report is focused primarily on child welfare, it is presented against a background of the conditions under which migratory families live and work . . ." Includes data from first-hand observation and material from other studies and reports.

WHITNEY, ANICE L. "Social Insurance in Latin America." *Monthly Labor Review*, Washington, Vol. 49, No. 3 (September 1939), pp. 535-565.

Summary and tables showing the principal provisions of social insurance laws in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay. Workmen's compensation is not included, and there are no unemployment compensation programs in these countries. The survey describes provisions made for old age, invalidity, disability arising from duty, survivors' benefits, death or funeral expenses, sickness, and maternity benefits. The points treated include coverage, contributions, benefits, administration, use of funds for loans, and statistics of operation (for about half the systems). The survey is based chiefly on reports from United States consular officials.

WITTE, EDWIN E. "Social Security—1940 Model." *American Labor Legislation Review*, New York, Vol. 29, No. 3 (September 1939), pp. 101-109.

An analysis and evaluation of the 1939 amendments to the Social Security Act, particularly those dealing with financial and social aspects of old-age and survivors insurance. Provisions of the 1939 law are compared, in some instances favorably and in others unfavorably, with those of the 1935 law.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE

CREW, M. C. "The Chicago Teachers Union Makes Medical History." *American Federationist*, Washington, Vol. 46, No. 10 (October 1939), pp. 1076-1080.

Gives details of a recently signed agreement between the Chicago Teachers Union, Local I of the American Federation of Teachers, and the Civic Medical Center of Chicago, which provides for voluntary prepayment of "complete medical, surgical, and preventive care."

HIRSH, JOSEPH. "The National Health Bill; Past, Present, Future." *American Labor Legislation Review*, New York, Vol. 29, No. 3 (September 1939), pp. 111-113.

A brief restatement of national health needs and a note on the purpose of the Wagner national health bill, which is regarded as "a barometer of lay and professional opinion for the ultimate passage" of a more comprehensive program.

HOSPITAL COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA. *A Survey of Hospital Services and Finances in the Philadelphia Area; Based on Data Collected From 67 Philadelphia Hospitals for the Year Nineteen Hundred Thirty-Seven*. Philadelphia: Hospital Council of Philadelphia, 1939. 96 pp.

Presents data on the number and type of Philadelphia hospitals, kinds and amounts of service, capital investment, total costs of hospitalization and sources of income, distribution of income by type of hospital, and operating costs and patients' fees in the various groups of institutions. Conclusions and recommendations are included. The study was conducted by the Philadelphia Community Fund and the report written by C. Rufus Rorem, director of the Commission on Hospital Service of the American Hospital Association.

JOSLIN, ELLIOTT P. "The Massachusetts Medical Society and Socialized Medicine." *New England Journal of Medicine*, Boston, Vol. 221, No. 3 (July 20, 1939), pp. 85-95.

General considerations on the place of individual practice and social medicine in modern society. Private programs, such as group hospitalization and private plans for the prepayment of medical care, are advocated as experiments. Eight reasons are given for the author's belief that passage of the Wagner national health bill should be delayed. The second part of the paper deals with medical education in Massachusetts.

MASLOW, HAROLD. "Group Hospitalization." *American Federationist*, Washington, Vol. 46, No. 10 (October 1939), pp. 1065-1069.

A description of the nature and development of hospital-care prepayment plans in the United States, with emphasis on their beneficial possibilities for organized labor.

"Medicolegal Abstracts. Corporations: Group Health Association, Inc., Held Not Illegally Engaged in the Corporate Practice of Medicine or in the Insurance Business." *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Chicago, Vol. 113, No. 16 (October 14, 1939), p. 1515.

A summary of the decision of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia upholding the Group Health Association against claims of the District Attorney and the Superintendent of Insurance that the association was illegally engaged in the practice of medicine and in the business of insurance, in violation of the laws of the District of Columbia (*Group Health Ass'n v. Moor et al.*, 24 Fed. Supp. 455).

NEWMAN, SIR GEORGE. *The Building of a Nation's Health*. London: Macmillan, 1939. 479 pp.

A record of the origins and progress of medical science and service under the British Government, based on the author's long experience as chief medical officer of the Board of Education and the Ministry of Health. It deals with early public-health activities, the creation of the Ministry of Health, and various health services in education, maternal care, and nutrition. Chapter 12, Health Insurance and Medical Research, traces this subject from its beginning in 1911 to the present time. Illustrated.

PERROTT, GEORGE ST. J. "Dental Care in a National Health Program." *Journal of the American Dental Association*, Chicago, Vol. 26, No. 10 (October 1939), pp. 1633-1644.

A paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Dental Association at Milwaukee last July by the chief of the Division of Public Health Methods, National Institute of Health. It outlines the special character of the dental-care problem, giving the results of many surveys and including the recommendations of the Technical Committee on Medical Care. Principles of Federal grants-in-aid for health purposes are compared with principles and recommendations of the House of Delegates of the American Dental Association.

PERROTT, GEORGE ST. J.; TIBBITS, CLARK; and BRITTEN, ROLLO H. "The National Health Survey: Scope and Method of the Nation-wide Canvass of Sickness in Relation to Its Social and Economic Setting." *Public Health Reports*, Washington, Vol. 54, No. 37 (September 15, 1939), pp. 1663-1687.

The preliminary findings of the National Health Survey of 1935-36 have been published in a series of bulletins, but "it is now intended to report the results of the survey in considerable detail in a number of articles to be published in the *Public Health Reports* or as special monographs." This article "sets forth the purpose and scope of the survey, outlines in some detail the method of sampling and canvassing, compares various aspects of the population with the 1930 Census data as a rough measure of the reliability of the Health Survey samples, and records the major

definitions employed in the survey." Includes a bibliography of published reports.

U. S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS. *The Killers; Major Causes of Death by Age Periods: 1937*. Washington: U. S. Bureau of the Census, September 18, 1939. 6 pp. Processed. (Vital Statistics—Special Reports, Vol. 7, No. 50, p. 473.)

Tables, charts, and interpretative comment on the principal causes of death in the United States for all ages and by age groups. Includes age distribution of deaths from selected causes, recent trends in death rates for selected causes, and the rate of their increase or decrease.

PUBLIC WELFARE AND RELIEF

ADAMS, KENNETH E. "A Community Revises Relief." *Nation's Business*, Washington, Vol. 27, No. 9 (September 1939), pp. 29-30 ff.

A description of the activities of the Chamber of Commerce of Santa Ana, California, for restricting relief grants and otherwise cutting relief costs.

"Aid for the Aged," by E. B. *Atlantic Monthly*, Boston, Vol. 164, No. 4 (October 1939), pp. 528-532.

A personal account of the sense of security experienced by a recipient of old-age assistance in Los Angeles County.

AILEY, JANE A. "Type of Care Given Dependent Children, December 31, 1938." *The Federator*, Pittsburgh, Vol. 14, No. 9 (October 1939), pp. 248-252.

The third article dealing with a Pittsburgh census of dependent children, taken December 31, 1938. It points out "the significant differences between the groups of children in their own homes, in relatives' homes, in institutions, in foster homes, and elsewhere."

ARIZONA. DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE. ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL. *Annual Report, 1938-1939; The Merit System*. Phoenix, 1939. 15 pp. Processed.

Shows the progress of the merit system in the Arizona Department of Social Security and Welfare. In addition to the text of the report there are tables relating to examinations, their results, registers of eligible persons, and related data.

BROWNING, GRACE A. "Two Social Case Records From Rural Areas." *Social Service Review*, Chicago, Vol. 13, No. 3 (September 1939), pp. 460-497.

The editor's note calls attention to the "scarcity of illustrative material from rural areas" as the principal reason for making available, with minor changes, these two case records from the actual working problems of child-welfare services. They are taken from a volume of rural case records to be published later by the University of Chicago Press.

"Characteristics of 2,781 Children on the Crippled Children's Register on June 30, 1938." *Quarterly Statistical Survey* (Indiana State Department of Public Welfare), Indianapolis, Vol. 5, No. 4 (April, May, June 1939), pp. 3-10. Processed.

A study based on records of 2,781 Indiana crippled children whose condition had been verified by a physician. "The factors tabulated include the age at onset, etiology (cause or origin), and diagnosis of the crippling condition; and the age, sex, and race of the crippled children." Illustrated with charts and maps showing county distribution by diagnostic groups.

"Child Welfare Services." *Public Assistance in Utah*, Salt Lake City, Vol. 5, No. 7 (July 1939), pp. 1-4. Processed.

A review of Utah's program for child-welfare services under title V, part 3, of the Social Security Act, including facts on the past fiscal year and plans for 1939-40.

COLCORD, JOANNA C. "Stamps to Move the Surplus." *Survey Midmonthly*, New York, Vol. 75, No. 10 (October 1939), pp. 305-307.

After describing the food-stamp plan for relief recipients developed by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, the author evaluates it as "an enormous improvement on any method of food distribution yet developed," and as pleasing to "both big and little business, as well as farmers, labor, and the unemployed."

COOLEY, EDWIN JAMES. "Social Case Work in Public Welfare Agencies." *Public Welfare News*, Chicago, Vol. 7, No. 9 (September 1939), pp. 5-7. Processed.

The basic reasons for social work in public agencies are given as protection of the community, public economy, and increased social efficiency in conserving human resources. The range of such case work, its future, and some criticisms and limitations are considered.

DEXTER, ELIZABETH H. "New Concepts in Case Work Practice With the Aged." *The Family*, Albany, Vol. 20, No. 6 (October 1939), pp. 171-176.

This analysis of some of the theoretical and practical aspects of case work among aged persons links the importance of such work to old-age assistance and to the growing proportion and importance of older persons in the population.

"The Distribution of Relief Funds Among the Counties of North Dakota." *Public Assistance*, Bismarck, Vol. 4, No. 7 (July 1939), pp. 1-7. Processed.

A description of the methods employed in financing and granting county poor relief in North Dakota during the 3½-year period ended June 30, 1939. Includes an analysis of the problem, determination of eligibility and relief standards, measurement of county ability to finance the program, and the method of establishing relief grants.

ENGLISH, O. SPURGEON. "The Significance of Social Case Work." *The Family*, Albany, Vol. 20, No. 6 (October 1939), pp. 176-181.

General considerations on the social worker's "enviable position in the cultural pattern" and on the educational and personal qualifications needed by the successful case worker.

"Food Stamps." *The Compass*, Albany, Vol. 21, No. 1 (October 1939), pp. 3-5.

Preliminary evaluation of the food-stamp plan based on a joint study by the American Association of Social Workers, the American Public Welfare Association, and the Russell Sage Foundation. The program is described as a "vast improvement over all previous methods."

HANKINS, MAY O. "Growth and Trends Toward Better Services for Children." *Virginia Public Welfare*, Richmond, Vol. 17, No. 8 (August 1939), pp. 1 ff.

Traces the development of care for delinquent and dependent children in Virginia since the children's bureau of the State was established in 1922. Includes statistical tables.

HURLIN, RALPH G. "Recent Hiring Practices of Private Family Agencies." *The Family*, Albany, Vol. 20, No. 6 (October 1939), pp. 181-184.

The first of two articles describing a study "to provide information concerning the current demand for professional workers on the part of private family case work agencies." The study was conducted by the Russell Sage Foundation from March to June 1939.

HUZAR, ELIAS, and SPRINGER, GERTRUDE. "The 'New' WPA: What It Is; How It Works . . . And What It Has Left Behind." *Survey Midmonthly*, New York, Vol. 75, No. 10 (October 1939), pp. 300-304.

Reviews the WPA law of last June, including an account of various proposals and their implications, and summarizes the effects on former WPA employees and on the relief situation generally of recent separations in accordance with the new legislation. For this purpose brief descriptions of the situation in 20 different parts of the country are taken from reports of persons familiar with the situation.

ILLINOIS EMERGENCY RELIEF COMMISSION. *Review of Administrative Policies and Relief Control Facilities and Examination of the Case Load and Intake Applications, Williamson County*. Place not given. 1939. Miscellaneous paging. Processed.

Describes the results of a "complete formal review of the case load and administrative policies and practices" of the Division of Relief of Williamson County, Illinois, made between April and June 1939. Includes data on the nature of the community and the relief population, as well as recommendations for changes in the administration of relief.

IOWA. STATE BOARD OF SOCIAL WELFARE. DIVISION OF OLD AGE ASSISTANCE. *Analysis of Appeals for Fair Hearing of the Old Age Assistance Recipients in Iowa During the Period July 1, 1937, to April 7, 1939*. Place not given. 1939. 9 pp. Processed.

Tables and comment on 125 formal appeals for old-age assistance in Iowa, including reasons for appeal, representation by appellant and the State, time consumed by the procedure, and other points. There is a table of comparison with appeals in Ohio, Nebraska, and Indiana.

KEMP, MAUDE VON P. "The Rural Child-Welfare Worker and Her Job." *The Child*, Washington, Vol. 4, No. 3 (September 1939), pp. 75-77.

Practical suggestions for the successful conduct of child-welfare work by the individual country worker.

"Legislative Changes Relating to Public Welfare." *Public Assistance in Utah*, Salt Lake City, Vol. 5, No. 5 (May 1939), pp. 1-2. Processed.

Summaries of five 1939 State laws relating to the functions of the Utah Department of Public Welfare.

"The Liberalized Social-Security Program." *The Child*, Washington, Vol. 4, No. 3 (September 1939), pp. 78-79.

A description of those sections of the Social Security Act Amendments of 1939 which affect children.

MANGOLD, WILLIAM. "Behind the WPA Strike." *Social Work Today*, New York, Vol. 7, No. 1 (October 1939), pp. 13-15.

A critical description of the 1939 Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, passage of which is regarded as "but one phase" in the program of a conservative coalition in Congress.

"A Million-Dollar Dent in Farm Surpluses: What Food-Stamp Plan Has Accomplished." *United States News*, Washington, Vol. 7, No. 43 (October 23, 1939), p. 9.

Reviews the results of the operation of the food-stamp plan to October 1, 1939, in the six communities where it has been tried.

"1,001 Recipients of Aid to Needy Blind." *Louisiana Public Welfare Statistics*, Baton Rouge, Vol. 2, No. 8 (August 1939), pp. 3-7.

Gives the race, sex, age, marital status, and other characteristics of Louisiana residents approved for aid to the needy blind from July 1937 through June 1939.

POUND, ARTHUR. "The Pension Pool." *Atlantic Monthly*, Boston, Vol. 164, No. 4 (October 1939), pp. 521-527.

Presents factual analyses and estimates of the number of persons over 65 in the United States, the number of present pensioners of all types and their incomes, and of financial requirements if all needy and qualified applicants 65 years and over should be paid at the rate of \$40 monthly for single persons and \$60 for couples. It is estimated that \$1,500,000,000 in new money would have to be found in 1940 to pay such pensions, with larger amounts needed in later years as the proportion of the aged increased.

"Public Assistance in California, July 1938 to June 1939." *Unemployment Relief in California* (State Relief Administration), June 1939, pp. 17-19. Processed.

A brief review of all assistance by Federal, State, and county relief agencies in California, exclusive of institutional care, administrative costs, and wages to employees of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

"Recent Actions of the State Relief Commission." *Unemployment Relief in California* (State Relief Administration), June 1939, pp. 20-34. Processed.

Gives in detail the policies on work relief, medical service, and client relationship adopted by the California State Relief Commission in July and August of this year.

"The Report of the Special Joint Committee on Old Age Assistance Bills." *Social Security Aids in Wisconsin*, place not given, Vol. 3, No. 7 (August 30, 1939), pp. 2-10. Processed.

"On August 23 the Special Joint Committee on Old Age Assistance submitted their report to the two Houses of the Wisconsin Legislature. Due to the great interest this report has to all administrators of pensions in the State, we are herewith reproducing this report in full." The same issue, pp. 1-2, describes the 1939 amendments to the Social Security Act insofar as they affect the administration of social security aids in Wisconsin.

"Social and Economic Characteristics of Foster Homes." *Relief Statistics; Activities of the [New Mexico] Department of Public Welfare*, place not given, Vol. 3, No. 5 (May 1939), pp. 3-10. Processed.

"This survey presents data on 345 foster homes open at some time between May 1938 and December 1938, inclusive," in New Mexico.

"Social Data on Cases Accepted for Aid to Dependent Children." *Relief Statistics; Activities of the [New Mexico] Department of Public Welfare*, place not given, Vol. 3, No. 6 (June 1939), pp. 3-10; No. 7 (July 1939), pp. 3-8. Processed.

"This report presents certain social data on 404 cases approved for aid to dependent children from July 1, 1938, through June 30, 1939. Available for comparison are data on 604 cases approved from July 1, 1937, through June 30, 1938." The characteristics of the children and families are given in the June number. The July issue contains information on the amount of assistance, reasons for dependency, and other points.

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL. COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL SECURITY. *Research Topics on Social Security and Relief Problems*. Washington: Social Science Research Council, 1939. 6 pp. Processed.

An "attempt to point out the research areas which the Committee on Social Security regards as of immediate importance" in the planning and scheduling of research during the next year or two.

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL. COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL SECURITY. *Selected Bibliography Relating to Suggestions for Research on Problems of Relief*. Washington: Social Science Research Council, 1939. 32 pp. Processed.

This classified reading list was compiled by John Char- now to accompany the memorandum, *Suggestions for Research on Problems of Relief*, which is noted below.

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL. COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL SECURITY. *Suggestions for Research on Problems of Relief*. Washington: Social Science Research Council, 1939. 22 pp. Processed.

The introductory statement by Paul Webbink, director of the Committee on Social Security, calls attention to the economic, social, and governmental importance of relief, and reports that the literature on the subject includes little serious or fundamental research. The booklet contains

14 types of suggestions in a variety of fields, each with guides to the methods likely to be most successful in the particular case. A bibliography, listed above, accompanies the booklet.

SOWERS, DON C. "Colorado's Pension System." *Tax Digest*, Los Angeles, Vol. 17, No. 9 (September 1939), pp. 301-304 ff.

Discusses financial and economic aspects of Colorado's old-age pension program.

SPEAR, RALPH E. "Administration of Relief Expenditures; Inadequate Administrative Funds Constitute False Economy." *State Government*, Chicago, Vol. 12, No. 8 (August 1939), pp. 139 ff.

The varying functions of relief administrations in the different States are said to make comparative figures on administrative costs unreliable. Examples are given, and some bases for accurate comparability are suggested.

SPRINGER, GERTRUDE. "Miss Bailey Goes Visiting: 'You Can't Push the McGuires.'" *Survey Midmonthly*, New York, Vol. 75, No. 10 (October 1939), pp. 312-313.

A New England child-welfare case, told chiefly in dialogue similar to that employed in other welfare sketches in the "Miss Bailey" series.

SPRINGER, GERTRUDE. "New England Grass Roots." *Public Welfare News*, Chicago, Vol. 7, No. 9 (September 1939), pp. 2-4 ff. Processed.

The report of a trip to Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont to study child-welfare service demonstration centers sponsored by the States and the United States Children's Bureau under the Social Security Act.

STARKWEATHER, VIRGINIA. "Prospecting for Social Security." *Survey Midmonthly*, New York, Vol. 75, No. 10 (October 1939), p. 311.

An informal discussion of social and economic conditions, welfare work, and community attitudes in a large rural county of Nevada.

STEVENSON, MARIETTA. "Recent Trends in Public Welfare Legislation." *Social Service Review*, Chicago, Vol. 13, No. 3 (September 1939), pp. 440-459.

Describes Federal and State legislative developments for the first half of 1939 in old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, child welfare, relief, settlement laws, medical care, unemployment compensation, administrative reorganization, personnel, and financing. The orderly progress of Federal-State social security programs is contrasted with the uncertain status of work relief and general relief.

"Summary of Public Assistance—January Through June 1939." *Public Assistance in Utah*, Salt Lake City, Vol. 5, No. 6 (June 1939), pp. 1-10. Processed.

The first half of the calendar year showed a steadily rising trend in all types of aid, according to this report on general assistance, operations under the Social Security Act, surplus commodities, and child welfare. Federal programs such as WPA, CCC, and NYA are not included in the 6-month survey.

"Unemployment Relief in California, July 1938 to June 1939." *Unemployment Relief in California* (State Relief Administration), June 1939, pp. 2-16. Processed.

A survey of general relief in California during the past fiscal year, including analysis of the case load for the State and by counties, legislative appropriations, and the proposed work program pledged by the recently elected administration. The same issue contains special articles on the "SRA Work Program" and on "The Surplus Commodity Distribution Program."

U. S. CHILDREN'S BUREAU. *The Community Welfare Picture as Reflected in Health and Welfare Statistics in 29 Urban Areas, 1938; A Summary of Expenditures for Health and Welfare Activities and of Reports of Cases Dealt With in the Fields of Relief and Child Care.* Washington: Children's Bureau, 1939. 69 pp. Processed.

Data from the Registration of Social Statistics, "a project conducted under the auspices of the Children's Bureau and with the cooperation of community chests and councils or other planning agencies in 44 large urban areas," 29 of which are represented in this report. Includes general financial data as well as information on family welfare, care of children, leisure-time activities, hospital care, and health services other than hospital care.

VAN DRIEL, AGNES. "Basic Problems and Current Trends in Staff Development." *The Compass*, Albany, Vol. 21, No. 1 (October 1939), pp. 6-8.

Trends in the current demand for staff training in public welfare agencies are discussed in terms of the needs of the social workers and the best utilization of available resources. Among the points noted are a definition of the purpose of the agency, the question of its permanence, the educational level of the staff, individualization of training, nature of the curriculum, and resources inside and outside the agency.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

"America's No. 1 Problem Compels Attention." *Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators*, Washington, Vol. 38, No. 9 (September 1939), pp. 451-452 ff.

A discussion of unemployment, chiefly from the technological side, which includes a description from the *Index*, New York, of many new devices that are said to have employment-increasing possibilities. The same issue contains an article on "Mechanization of Construction With Loss of Jobs," which indicates that production increase in building is not accompanied by increase in employment among electrical workers.

AMIDON, BEULAH. *Jobs After Forty.* New York: Public Affairs Committee, 1939. 32 pp. (Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 35.)

Summarizes the vocational situation confronting workers over 40, its information having been derived chiefly from materials prepared by the staff of the United States Department of Labor for the Committee on Employment

Problems of Older Workers. Illustrated with charts and pictorial statistics. Contains a brief bibliography.

"Analysis of Covered Labor Force." *Monthly Bulletin* (Kentucky Department of Industrial Relations), Frankfort, Vol. 1, No. 8 and 9 (August-September 1939), pp. 6-7. Processed.

A brief analysis, with charts, of the coverage of the Kentucky Unemployment Compensation Act, including covered workers by counties and industry.

AUERBACH, ESTHER M. "Recent Amendments to State Unemployment Compensation Laws." *Employment Service News*, Washington, Vol. 6, No. 8-9 (August-September 1939), pp. 9-11.

A general review of 1939 changes in coverage, finance, benefits, eligibility, and disqualification provisions of State unemployment compensation laws.

BARNES, VEGO E. "Social Security Act Amendments Explained." *Monthly Bulletin* (Kentucky Department of Industrial Relations), Frankfort, Vol. 1, No. 8 and 9 (August-September 1939), pp. 3-5. Processed.

A description of changes in titles III and IX of the Social Security Act and chapter 9 of the Internal Revenue Code, all relating to unemployment compensation. The same issue contains questions and answers on the general character of the changes made in the social security program in August 1939.

CELLA, RAYMOND. *Seasonality in the Kentucky Distilling Industry*. Frankfort: Kentucky Unemployment Compensation Commission, October 1939. 54 pp. Processed. (Research and Statistics Unit, Research Report No. 17.)

Comprehensive data on the seasonal character of the Kentucky distilling industry, from an investigation undertaken after certain employers in the group had requested the State Unemployment Compensation Commission to classify their industry as seasonal. It is held that "the industry had demonstrated that it can operate on an annual basis whenever it so desires . . ." and that therefore it should not be classified as seasonal. For another publication in this series see the citation under Johnson, below.

CHAMBERLAIN, JOHN. "Our Jobless Youth: A Warning." *Survey Graphic*, New York, Vol. 28, No. 10 (October 1939), pp. 579-582.

An analysis of the attitudes, outlook, and need for security of the "20,500,000 young people in the United States between the ages of sixteen and twenty-four." The roles of the Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Youth Administration in helping to solve the problems of unemployed youth are evaluated in terms of the country's vocational requirements. Illustrated.

"Employment Characteristics of Young Job-Seekers." *Trends and Totals; A Monthly Statistical Bulletin* (Pennsylvania Division of Unemployment Compensation and Employment Service), Harrisburg, Vol. 2, No. 7 (June 1939), pp. 6-8. Processed.

Data from the Junior Employment Office in Philadelphia,

which provides jobs, counseling, and vocational guidance for youths under 21.

INTERSTATE CONFERENCE OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AGENCIES. *Reports of Regional Conferences*. Region III (Atlantic City, June 29-July 1, 1939. Region II, New York State, also represented); Region VIII (Omaha, August 14-16); Region IX (Oklahoma City, September 14-16); Region XI (Gallatin Gateway, Montana, August 7-9); Region XII (San Francisco, July 26-28). 5 vols. Washington: Interstate Conference of Unemployment Compensation Agencies, 1939. Processed.

These reports give a cross section of operational problems encountered by the agencies and of the steps taken to increase efficiency. In addition to the text of addresses delivered, the publications include informal discussions, the reports of committees, and resolutions.

JANIN, HARRY. "The New Provisions of the Federal Unemployment Tax." *Taxes*, Chicago, Vol. 17, No. 10 (October 1939), pp. 563-565.

A detailed description and analysis of the changes in the Social Security Act dealing with taxes on employers of eight or more persons.

JOHNSON, W. GARNETT. *Seasonal Employment in the Kentucky Quarrying Industry*. Frankfort: Kentucky Unemployment Compensation Commission, September 1939. 10 pp. Processed. (Research and Statistics Unit, Research Report No. 16.)

Data on the seasonal characteristics of the Kentucky quarrying industry, including recommendations against granting the request of employers that it be considered a seasonal occupation under the State unemployment compensation law. For another publication in this series see the citation under Cella, above.

LUM, MERRITT. "Swapping Workers in Seasonal Slacks." *Nation's Business*, Washington, Vol. 27, No. 9 (September 1939), pp. 44 ff.

Outlines briefly the program of a Chicago business committee to stabilize seasonal employment through interchange of workers among industries having different seasonal peaks.

"Massachusetts Plunges Blindly Into Merit Rating." *Social Security*, New York, Vol. 13, No. 7 (September-October 1939), pp. 2 ff.

A critical account of the legislative activities and of the legal provisions for the adoption of experience rating in Massachusetts.

MCCAFFREY, MAURICE P. "Interstate Benefit Payments Cooperative." *Careers* (California Department of Employment), place not given, Vol. 2, No. 7 (September 1939), pp. 1-2. Processed.

A description of the development of the benefit-payment plan to serve multistate claimants, including activities begun through the Interstate Conference of Unemployment Compensation Agencies and some problems that have arisen in practice.

NEWCOMER, FRANK G. "How Old Are You?" *Employment Service News*, Washington, Vol. 6, No. 8-9 (August-September 1939), pp. 6-8.

Discusses problems and experiments relating to the possibility of a "unit within the State Employment Service which would specialize in placement for those over 40 in a manner similar to the present operation of junior divisions and handicapped sections."

NEW YORK STATE. GOVERNOR. *Message . . . Transmitting Reports of the Unemployment Insurance Advisory Council; Of the Industrial Commissioner on Amendments to the Unemployment Insurance Law; Of the Executive Director of the Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, With Recommendations*. Albany: J. B. Lyon Co., 1939. 45 pp. (Legislative Document (1939) No. 72.)

In addition to the various reports recommending simplification and improvement of the New York State Unemployment Insurance Law, the publication presents the Governor's recommendations based on the studies. The suggested changes were adopted in substance by the State legislature.

PALMER, EDGAR Z. "Some Problems in Unemployment Compensation Legislation." *American Labor Legislation Review*, New York, Vol. 29, No. 3 (September 1939), pp. 119-121.

The points discussed include the "expansible or sliding base period in determining benefits," the "accumulation" of waiting period weeks," a change from monthly to quarterly reporting in determining earnings, use of highest quarterly earnings, and experience rating.

POWELL, OSCAR M. "The Bureau of Employment Security." *Employment Service News*, Washington, Vol. 6, No. 8-9 (August-September 1939), pp. 3-5.

This is the first issue of the *Employment Service News* as a publication of the Bureau of Employment Security in the Federal Security Agency. Mr. Powell, head of the new Bureau as well as Executive Director of the Social Security Board, describes the reorganized administrative functions of the Bureau.

"Report of the Industrial Commissioner—First Quarter of the 1939 Benefit Year." *Placement and Unemployment Insurance Activities*, New York and Albany, Vol. 1, No. 6 (June 1939), pp. 6-8. Processed.

A condensed version of the report of the New York State Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance for the period April 1-July 1, 1939.

STOCKING, COLLIS. "Suggested Changes in Unemployment Compensation." *American Labor Legislation Review*, New York, Vol. 29, No. 3 (September 1939), pp. 122-125.

Discusses the unemployment benefit formula in terms of the following principles: "First, that the weekly benefit amount should be based on the full-time weekly wage of the individual; and second, that eligibility for, and duration of benefits should be governed directly by weeks of previous employment."

"Trends in the Status of the Unemployment Compensation Fund." *Trends and Totals; A Monthly Statistical Bulletin* (Pennsylvania Division of Unemployment Compensation and Employment Service), Harrisburg, Vol. 2, No. 7 (June 1939), pp. 9-16. Processed.

The liabilities, assets, and estimated balance of the Pennsylvania unemployment compensation fund for the last half of 1939.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS OF OLDER WORKERS. *Report*. Washington: Department of Labor, 1939. 5 pp. Processed.

The Committee on Employment Problems of Older Workers was appointed in 1938 by the Secretary of Labor "to consider the difficulties experienced by older workers in finding employment, to inquire into the basis for the apparent prejudice against older applicants, and to suggest possible remedies." The Committee concludes that "the prejudice against hiring older workers rests largely on inadequate and erroneous impressions."

WAGENET, R. G. "Recent State Unemployment Compensation Legislation." *American Labor Legislation Review*, New York, Vol. 29, No. 3 (September 1939), pp. 115-117.

Of the 47 State legislatures in session, 44 had altered their unemployment compensation laws by July 20. The main trends, according to Mr. Wagenet, have been shaped by efforts "to make the State unemployment compensation laws, particularly the benefit formula of these laws, more understandable to workers, to simplify employer reporting, and to permit greater flexibility of administration."

WILSON, HERBERT M. "California Handles Largest Number of Interstate Claims." *Careers* (California Department of Employment), place not given, Vol. 2, No. 7 (September 1939), pp. 3-4. Processed.

Describes the work of the California Out-of-State Unit, which handles interstate benefit claims in unemployment compensation and has the largest volume of such work in the country.

WOYTINSKY, W. S. *Recent Trends in Labor Turnover, Their Causes, and Their Effects on the Labor Market*. Washington: Committee on Social Security, Social Science Research Council, 1939. 14 pp. Processed.

Preliminary findings from a longer study on *The Turnover of Employment and Unemployment*. Labor turn-over is analyzed from 1910 through 1938, with special reference to hard-core unemployment that has developed in the 1930's.

YOUNG, EDGAR B. "A Nation-Wide Merit System for the Employment Service." *American Labor Legislation Review*, New York, Vol. 29, No. 3 (September 1939), pp. 127-131.

A discussion of the general results of competitive examinations and other activities in the program of the United States Employment Service for developing an efficient, nonpolitical personnel throughout the country.